FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CZECHOSLOVAK PRESIDIUM MEMBER ON CEMA INTEGRATION

LD271002 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jan (CETEKA)--The existence of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) documents through its results full justification and usefulness of economic cooperation and integration of economies of the socialist countries, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee has said in an article for the paper "Edonomicheskoe Sotrudnichestvo Stran-Chlenov Sev," ["Economic Cooperation of the CEMA Member Countries"] published by RUDE PRAVO today.

Socialist economic integration promotes unprecedented development of national economies. All-round development of the working masses, its class basis and class targets are an antithesis to the capitalist integration processes, causing further deepening of the unbalanced development of national economies, and creation of supra-national economic groupings, subordinated to the interests of the world, above all the American capital, under the rule of which working man becomes a modern slave.

While the CMEA states are achieving expressive successes and constitute the most dynamically developing area of the world, world imperialism is unable to find a way out of unemployment, inflation, moral and social crisis. It sees its recovery in armaments, intimidation, whipping up fear of war and slanders about the successes of the socialist countries, Vasil Bilak stressed.

Vasil Bilak underlined that the development of international socialist economic integration is of vital necessity for Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union plays the decisive role in this respect. The Soviet Union almost fully covered Czechoslovakia's need for oil and oil products, more than 80 per cent of the import need for iron ore, 100 per cent of natural gas etc. in 1980. The Soviet Union supplies Czechoslovakia also with modern technology in a number of spheres.

Vasil Bilak pointed to the present complicated development in the world, in which access to raw materials is worsening and their prices rising, in which the general crisis of capitalism is deepening. The responsibility of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia towards the people and the whole socialist community does not allow to choose a program of passive adaptation and avoiding problems. Rational adjustment and active response to the changes in the international economic conditions depends on the ability of every individual economy. The initiative of people, ensuing from their active attitude to socialist construction and from their support for the Communist Party, is the decisive source of development in Czechoslovakia.

The development of relations with the capitalist states, which is an important factor in the strengthening of world peace, is part of Czechoslovakia's economic policy. Therefore Czechoslovakia welcomes every proposal concerning cooperation realized on the basis of mutual advantage, without discrimination and interference in internal affairs, Vasil Bilak said.

JOINT SOVIET-HUNGARIAN EXERCISES END SUCCESSFULLY

LD231858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Text] The joint Hungarian-Soviet military exercises, which were carried out in line with the year's training plan, have ended successfully. Selected staffs and units of the Hungarian People's Army and of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in our country took part in the exercises.

CSSR CSCE DELEGATION HEAD PREVIEWS MADRID MEETING

AU281431 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jan 81 pp 1, 7

[Undated CTK interview with R. Klein, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Madrid meeting: "In Keeping With Peoples' Longings; On the Czechoslovak Delegation's Procedure at the Second Part of the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The second part of the meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will begin in Madrid today. A CTK correspondent asked R. Klein, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Madrid meeting, for an interview.

[Question] In your view what course will the second part of the Madrid meeting take?

[Answer] The second part of the Madrid meeting will first discuss the contents of the almost 90 proposals put forward in the first part. About 40 percent of those proposals were submitted by socialist countries. At the end it will formulate a document which is to contain the main directions of the future development of European security and cooperation.

The proposals that had been submitted reflect two different class and ideological approaches to interpreting the Final Act; a confrontation of diverse political concepts and the struggle to further continue and develop the process of detente. Therefore, it will not be easy to bring into line the heterogeneous proposals. At the same time it will be necessary to rebuff attempts to enforce proposals that are not in harmony with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki provisions. However, I believe that the spirit of reality, which has so far been apparent at the Madrid meeting in problems of maintaining the process of detente, will prevail until the end. In that context I would like to stress the fact that the overwhelming majority of delegations have more than once expressed their countries' readiness to regard the outcome of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as a reliable basis upon which to develop all-European cooperation and to continue to develop its principles.

Those basic trends in the deliberation of the first part of the Madrid meeting do not, however, exclude that some delegations of NATO countries, led by the United States, will again try to impede a constructive search for the most positive conclusions and that they will again try to provoke further confrontations and exploit them for propaganda attacks against the socialist countries.

All such attempts have been and will continue to be short-lived because the socialist states demonstrate through their entire peaceful and humane policy their faithfulness to the ideas of international detente, European security and international cooperation. For us human rights are not a means to an end but an inherent and integral part of socialism. All participating states have profited from implementing the conclusions of the Helsinki conference and those conclusions, which express the policy of detente, have become deeply rooted in the awareness of European peoples. I am, therefore, convinced that the Madrid meeting must express in its conclusions a fresh program to safeguard security and peace in Europe. All delegations of countries participating in the Madrid meeting should, therefore--in their own interest--do everything to cause the Madrid meeting to adopt the submitted constructive proposals and thus yield a practical result, a result which the peoples of Europe call for.

[Question] Wherein will the Czechoslovak delegation's main contribution be at the forthcoming deliberations of the Madrid meeting?

[Answer] At all previous deliberations of the Madrid meeting the Czechoslovak delegation consistently asserted the CPCZ's and the CSSR Government's policy--a policy of full support for developing the process initiated by the Helsinki conference and for further deepening security and cooperation in Europe. In the weeks to come we will also proceed in that spirit. We will do everything to demonstrate through our active and initiative-filled share in all deliberations of the Madrid meeting socialist Czechoslovakia's interest in that meeting's success. We will concentrate especially on the development of detente in the military sphere and will, in that context, fully endorse the Polish People's Republic's proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We regard the solution of those problems as the decisive basis for talks on further developing comprehensive cooperation and strengthening security in Europe. We are convinced that only by halting the arms race, aroused by the reactionary militarist circles in the United States and NATO, can we create sufficient scope for a long-term and successful development of peaceful relations among the countries of our continent, relations benefiting all the peoples of Europe.

The peoples' wish that the arms race be halted is best borne out by the West European public's increasingly growing resistance to the dangerous plans to deploy American nuclear missiles on the territories of some European NATO countries and by resistance to the subsequent feverish military budgets. All that imbues us with strength for the forthcoming talks because it proves that with their initiative-filled proposals the socialist countries are, in fact, expressing the longings of the broadest European public.

In Madrid our delegation will continue to closely cooperate with the delegation of the USSR and with delegations of other socialist countries and will creatively contribute to their coordinated procedure at the Madrid meeting. Together with our allies we intend to act responsibly, constructively and realistically in the second part of the Madrid meeting, which we expect to be much more exacting in many respects than the first part. Our will to continue in every way the process of European security and cooperation is best proved by the contents of the five proposals tabled at the Madrid meeting at our initiative and in cooperation with some other socialist delegations. Our proposals have the merit of being equal, giving advantage to nobody and benefiting not only our country but all countries participating in the Madrid meeting. They are guided by the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

We are ready to work at the Madrid meeting to create solid prerequisites for solving all key issues of peaceful development of peoples in Europe in the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

POLISH CSCE DELEGATION HEAD ON MADRID PROPOSALS

LD290342 Waraw PAP in English 0200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP)--The Polish INTERPRESS Agency has published an interview with the head of the Polish delegation for the Madrid meeting of representatives of CSCE states, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dobrosielski.

Answering a question about expectations pinned on the second stage of the conference, Minister Dobrosielski laid a special emphasis on the examination by the participants in the meeting of the proposals for a European conference on the military aspects of security. Those proposals were put forth by the delegations of Poland, France, Yugoslavia, Sweden and Romania.

Speaking about the chances for the Polish proposals to be approved in Madrid, Dobrosielski said, among other things:

"The most important of the proposals offered by Poland is the issue of the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. It is a Polish proposal, but it expresses the joint stance of the states of the socialist community. Besides, it is an open project in the sense that it provides for examining at the conference proposals put forth by any CSCE state. It does not lay down any pr equisites for the convocation of the conference.

"According to the proposal, due to the vast scope of tasks and the complex [words indistinct], the conference on military detente should deal with individual issues in phases, starting from the simplest and gradually proceeding to more complex. We have suggested that the first stage of the conference open on 20 October 1981 in Warsaw. This initiative received full suppor of the states of the Warsaw Treaty.

"Together with the Soviet Union, we returned in Madrid to the issue of searching for methods of incorporating the CSCE principles in the internal legislation of CSCE states. We also expect that the final document of the meeting will feature another common Polish-Soviet proposal--on the convocaton of an all-European conference on cooperation in energy. We have also submitted projects which cover many aspects of cooperation in culture and education and, together with Hungary, on the protection of citizens staying in the area of other countries--signatories to the Final Act. I hope that in some form the final document will feature all our proposals. I believe this is an optimistic view, but it is not based on illusions", Dobrosielski opined.

POLISH CSCE ENVOY ON DISARMAMENT MEETING PROPOSAL

LD290334 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 29 Jan 81

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jan (PAP)--The Madrid meeting of CSCE members went into full swing to review the 87 proposals submitted so far. Today, the group for security affairs focused on the Polish offer to call an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw.

Addressing the meeting Poland's delegate Dr Andrzej Towpik pointed to an open and flexible character of the Polish initiative and explained the objectives of the two stages proposed for the Warsaw meeting. The first stage, he told the assembly, would be devoted to confidence building measures and the second to disarmament. The legal and political forms of implementing the adopted provisions may be discussed during the two stages.

He also pointed up to the fact that the Polish proposal does not formulate any preliminary conditions but leaves the doors open to new ideas and suggestions, like those forwarded in Madrid by France, Yugoslavia, Sweden and Romania.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS TO PRESS, DEPARTS

Meeting With Journalists

AU281527 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA)--Today Mr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, told Bulgarian journalists that Austro-Bulgarian relations were friendly and very good. He said the results of his visit here have again shown how close are the ties between Austria and Bulgarian regardless of ideological differences.

"I am sure that the forthcoming visit of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Bulgaria will offer a good opportunity to launch new ideas and to realize new projects in the sphere of the economy" he said. Mr Willibald Pahr said he was hopeful that the good relations between Austria and Bulgaria served not only the interests of the two peoples, but also the interests of detente and peace in the world. Now, he said, when the international political climate is not good and detente is at a standstill, Austria and Bulgaria should contribute to the preservation of the policy of detente which stands as a major precondition for the preservation of peace in the world.

Mr Willibald Pahr spoke also about the active cultural cooperation between the two countries stressing that there was great interest in Austria in the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Vienna Reportage

AU281030 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 28 Jan 81 p 5

[APA report: "Pahr: Vienna Initiative for European Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] Sofia (APA)--The political relations between Austria and Bulgaria are a good example of relations between states with different social systems. This was stated by Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr on Tuesday at the beginning of his working talks with his Bulgarian counterpart Petur Mladenov.

On this basis, cultural and economic contacts can especially be expanded, Pahr said, especially pointing out the multifarious opportunities for economic cooperation in third markets.

Moreoever, scientific cooperation and preparation of Chancellor Kreisky's official visit in May were discussed at the working talks on Tuesday.

According to Pahr, the question of a European disarmament conference is of particular importance within the framework of Basket One of the CSCE. In his talk with his Bulgarian counterpart, Pahr also outlined opportunities for solving the currently still controversial issue of the area to be covered by such a conference. No details regarding the Austrian initiative have been revealed.

Departs 28 Jan

AU281454 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, has left Bulgaria. He paid an official visit of a few days to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport Willibald Pahr was seen off by his Bulgarian colleague Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

TRADE WITH USSR TO INCREASE IN 1981-85 PERIOD

AU290950 Sofia BTA in English 0802 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jan (BTA)--In the 1981-1985 period Bulgaro-Soviet trade is expected to exceed the 40,000 million rouble mark.

Trade with the USSR now accounts for about 60 percent of this country's foreign trade. Bulgaria supplies the Soviet Union with machinery and installations--which account for almost half the national exports of this country, as well as with electronic and electrical engineering products, chemcial products, fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, etc.

In the last five years Bulgaria has exported to the USSR 4,700 million roubles worth [as received] more mechanical engineering products, as compared to the 6th five-year period. In 1980 alone she exported mechanical engineering output to the tune of 1,700 million roubles. Many new products on the mechanical engineering list, namely 'river-sea' vessels, tractors, sunflower harvesting machines, navigation equipment, etc. have found of late a ready market in the Soviet Union.

The export of electrical engineering and electronic goods has trebled in the 7th five-year period as compared to the sixth five-year period. The proportion of specialized and jointly produced goods in these exports already exceeds 65 percent. In the last five years the two countries have signed 32 agreements on specialization and industrial joint production in electronics and electrical engineering.

With the help of imports from the USSR Bulgaria is translating in life to a great extent her reconstruction, updating and extension of the existing capacities programme, as well as the construction of new projects, more than 300 projects in different industries of the national economy have been built here with Soviet help. They include the "Kozlodoui" atomic power generation station, the chemical works in Stara Zagora, Vidin and Dimitrovgrad and the "Varna" thermoelectric power station.

Imports from the USSR help Bulgaria meet her basic needs in raw and other materials. Every year the Soviet Union supplies her with 1.5 million cub. m. of timber and 90,000 tons of cellulose. It also caters almost fully to Bulgaria's needs in ores, ferrous, metals, cotton, many chemicals, power sources, etc.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU281859 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Union of Friendship Societies With Foreign Countries led by Yuriy Bernov, deputy chairman of the union's Presidium, arrived in Bulgaria today. A protocol with the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship is expected to be signed.

ROMANIAN TRANSPORTATION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN RUSE

AU281614 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Ruse, 28 Jan (BTA)--A Romanian delegation led by Mr Vasile Bulucea, member of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of transport and communications of Romania, arrived here today. The delegation was met by Mr Vasil Tsanov, member of the CC of the BCP and minister of transport of Bulgaria.

During the ensuing talks between the two ministers issues pertaining to the further expansion of cooperation in transport have been discussed, as well as the implementation of mutual obligations. Discussed were also some operative questions of ensuring the shipments between the two countries. The talks proceeded in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation.

POLISH SOLIDARITY RECEIVES CONTINUED CRITICISM

Leader of Old TU's Interviewed

AU281251 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Interview by mail with Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Coordinating Commission of Polish branch trade unions, by the editorial staff of PRACE: "Dedicated and Responsible Work Is the Way"]

[Text] For several months now Poland has been going through a serious crisis. The trade union movement's unity has been broken up. Hostile forces, whose program is constant confrontation with the government and endangering the very principles of socialist Poland, are active--as is borne out by a great number of facts--in Solidarity, the so-called independent trade unions. Our public is being continuously informed of such "activity" by some Solidarity representatives. However, in the country there are also branch trade unions with a very large membership. Their Coordinating Commission is headed by Comrade Albin Szyszka, who is at the same time chairman of the branch Trade Union of Communications. Some time ago our editorial office sent a letter to Comrade Szyszka with questions concerning the Polish trade union movement. Today we publish his answers to our questions.

Question: What is the place of the branch trade unions within the Polish trade union movement's present structure?

Answer: The situation in the Polish trade union movement is still very complicated. As far as we are concerned, the Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions currently associates more than 20 branch trade unions from virtually all sectors of the national economy, constituting one-half of all the Polish working people. Besides us, there also exists Solidarity and several so-called autonomous trade unions with a relatively negligible membership base.

As far as we are concerned, we hold class positions, express our views on all major problems facing the country and follow the path of renewing socialism and safeguarding its principles. It cannot be denied that errors and mistakes occurred in our country in the past--the past trade union leadership was isolated from the masses. But no mistake can obliterate all the positive things that have been achieved.

We want to protect the working people's interests. But we are not concerned with defending those interests just for the present; at the same time we want to consider the interests of the future. Otherwise, that which seems to be good at this particular moment might yield none-too-good results in the future. What I have in mind is, for instance, the issue of wages, their proportions and the state's means to increase them, the risk of even greater inflation and so forth.

Question: On what do you mainly focus your attention?

Answer: In the past few months socioeconomic demands of individual groups and entire collectives have come extraordinarily to the fore of trade union activity in factories. It is not rare that in one factory there are two trade union organizations: Solidarity and the branch trade union (the third group, the so-called autonomous trade unions, concentrates on the nonproduction sphere). We and Solidarity cooperate in many respects but there are also differences in our views on the solution of individual problems. It is a fact that the trade unionists from Solidarity do not want to deal with production-economic issues, for instance, even though that would be very important for solving the accumulated problems. The working people's participation in discussing and implementing the plan, in distributing funds and so forth is, after all, one of the fundamental prerequisites for the working people's participation in the management of the national economy and the socialist state.

We consider that participation as very important for the branch trade unions' activity, identify with it fully and will implement it. To be brief but frank: We are concerned--apart from other negative phenomena in our country's trade union movement--about the fact that sometimes some sort of "big policy" is being made and no room is left for so-called small, everyday but immediately important things. We have arrived at the conclusion that to permit the branch trade unions to better defend the interests of their members and to generally improve their work it will be necessary to adapt some structures within the individual branch trade unions to that demand. We envisage the activity of a number of sections, committees and councils associating representatives on the basis of their branch and profession. We hope that will result in each member's fuller, everyday activity in the movement, in consistent solution of the working people's everyday interests and in their co-participation in solving matters of common interest.

Question: Among the most frequently discussed questions of the past weeks has been the issue of free Saturdays and a 40-hour week. What is the branch trade unions' and their Coordinating Commission's position concerning that issue?

Answer: To solve that very serious problem the Polish Government has come up with two versions of a proposal. One was submitted by us and one by Solidarity. It is our Coordinating Commsssion's view that the working hours can be reduced only gradually and that it is impossible to demand instantaneous introduction of a 40-hour and 5-day workweek. It is necessary to take the country's economic reality into account. For the current year we propose two work-free Saturdays a month, for next year, three; and starting 1 January 1983 we should implement that which some are now imprudently striving for. We have had long and stormy discussions about it, but in the end this conclusion was unanimously adopted.

Question: Wherein lie, in your view, the ways out of the present complicated situation?

Answer: I would like to say that the activity of our trade unions in matters concerning working people's rights has increased. However, I would also like to stress that at the same time we must not forget one thing: There is need for more and better work. But sometimes we take the easy way, proclaiming new slogans and demands that the government should fulfill. I consider the demands from Gdansk and other places as scarcely fulfillable. I repeat once again: It is necessary to earnestly ponder the economy's potential. We are in a difficult situation. Many countries are helping us, especially the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries. There is need for dedicated and responsible work by every honest citizen, for specific positive acts to help Poland get out of the crisis and, under the PZPR's leadership, to embark on the path of further developing socialism.

Walesa-Pope Meeting

AU281400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 81 p 7

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the "Notes" column: "With Vatican's Blessing?"]

[Text] Last Saturday again turned into a "test of strength" in Poland. Although it was a working day, about 40 percent of the working people did not report for work, following an appeal by Solidarity's boss Lech Walesa. According to preliminary Polish data, the economic loss caused by this absence from work amounts to Z2 million, which will necessarily be reflected in the country's complicated general economic situation.

In a published declaration Jozef Barecki, government spokesman, again recalled the will of the Polish Government to solve and resolve the tangled dispute over working hours and free Saturdays in harmony with all social and economic interests.

He made only one condition: The negotiations must be carried out in an atmosphere of calm, without conflicts and tensions.

Deplorably, certain Solidarity bosses have chosen a completely different approach to the problem. Instead of a well-considered attitude and constructive actions they have concentrated their efforts on evoking an atmosphere of tension and of pressure on the Polish state bodies and all people holding different opinions. It is known that in quite a number of instances the strike organized by Walesa's trade union was accompanied by psychic terror against all those who did not want to identify themselves with it.

A new aggravation of the situation in Poland, a new wave of "warning" strikes and other extreme actions against the government inspired by Solidarity is taking place immediately after Lech Walesa's return from the Vatican and his meeting with Pope John Paul II. Although no details on the contents of the talks during the pope's private audiences with the boss of the so-called independent Polish trade unions have penetrated beyond the walls of the Vatican, that is of small significance, because even the most secret instructions and recommendations will sooner or later be manifested in practical activities. And these activities, as Poland and the world know from the past few days, provide an answer to the question of the kind of "blessing" received by Walesa in the Vatican....

'Catholic Fifth Column'

LD282104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Jiri Cedrovsky commentary]

[Text] The continuous chain of strikes and absenteeism on working Saturdays, as well as appeals for further strikes and provocations, quite naturally evoke questions not only about the current situation in Poland, but also about what it will be like tomorrow, or in 1 week's time.

It is quite clear that antisocialist forces, whether they are represented by Kuron, Michnik, centers like KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], or others, have gone over to a new, and it can be said an open attack against the PZPR and the Polish Government.

Under the pretext that the agreements between the so-called independent trade unions and the government are not being fulfilled, the enemies of socialism in Poland today are increasing their pressure. Some representatives of the so-called independent trade unions express their disagreement with this behavior. For example, a letter from the leader of these trade unions in Jastrzebie, Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, in which he gives up his office because the Walesa trade unions do not fulfill the pledges they took up, is evidence of this. If we ask what the reasons are, it is quite evident that they do not include the nonfulfillment of the Baltic agreements. On the contrary, the government is fulfilling the Baltic pledges. The causes lie elsewhere.

For Walesa and others, the coastal agreements are not enough. They do not consider them to be the basis for the way towards solving Poland's heavy problems, but as the platform from which the system and principles of socialist construction of Poland can be attacked and anticommunist and antisocialist hysteria can be incited and stirred up.

It is not coincidental that the activization of these forces has a precise date--the return of Lech Walesa from Rome, where he had deliberations with the pope and other Vatican representatives.

In spite of the fact that agencies published nothing on the talks, except photographs of the pontiff's reception of Walesa, and that the Polish Catholic Church is strictly withdrawing from any interference in the country's situation, it is clear--and commentaries in the Western press confirm this--that the Vatican gave Walesa instructions and that the Catholic fifth column in Poland is to help the leader of so-called new trade unions in the implementation of these directives.

The pope's blessing has understandably encouraged the enemies of socialism in Poland. Therefore, mainly by threats, bullying, occasionally playing on their nationalism, and at other times, for a change, by promises, Lech Walesa has quite unscrupulously appealed to millions of Polish people not to attend work, to ignore government orders, and to engage in sabotage and absenteeism. That strikes and absenteeism bring to the Polish people billions in losses is, according to the ideas of Walesa and others like him, a side issue. He is governed by the slogan: The worse, the better. At the same time he demagogically claims that it is the government, and not his unions which is responsible for the current situation in the country.

Lech Walesa's return from the Vatican coincides with the activity of antisocialist forces in Poland. This activity is connected with his return. Naturally, they are two sides of the same coin, in the same way as is the proven cooperation of the antisocialist organizations in Poland with anticommunist centers in the West. These forces and people are not concerned about regeneration of life in Poland, but about the liquidation of socialism in this country, about its destruction. As they have learned their lesson, they use other methods and means--shrewder, more refined. And they are marking time. But their aim remains the same. Yesterday's and today's events in Poland confirm this.

Reasons For Strikes

LD281308 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The so-called Independent Trade Unions Solidarity again provoked new strikes yesterday. Our correspondent Pavel Kopecky telephoned this dispatch from Warsaw on the situation in Poland:

The so-called Independent Trade Unions Solidarity called a general strike for today, but yesterday I visited its Warsaw branch, the so-called Solidarity Mazowsze, and notice boards there announced a postponement of the strike to next Tuesday. Yesterday's strikes in several voivodships had not been announced by Solidarity in advance so that I do not dare to predict whether there will be strikes in Poland today, and if so, to what extent.

Solidarity claims that the government is failing to fulfill the so-called coastal accords, especially regarding work-free Saturdays. Solidarity accuses the government of insufficient interest in negotiating. On the other hand, there are facts to illustrate the active approach of government representatives and the state apparatus toward negotiations, and there are also specific proposals, for example, on how to resolve--to the benefit of all society--the question of a 5-day workweek. There have been more than 60 meetings and negotiations at various levels.

But again you may ask: Why are the Polish working people striking? It is complicated. The point is that Solidarity now has a considerable following in Polish enterprises and institutions. The methods of its approach to members are frequently very undemocratic. Often people are simply afraid to disobey calls to strike since then their position at work could be unbearable. This is one aspect. Here is another: Now, after a few days here in Poland, I have been able to find out through talking to people that Solidarity also has a great number of supporters directly among the workers [as heard]. Then maybe these are the main reasons.

However, it must be added that the leadership of Solidarity is influenced also by representatives of antisocialist groupings whom it would seem this situation suits.

Exacerbation of Crisis

LD282342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Poland: Leaders of various organizations of the Walesa trade unions continue to declare new strikes and so-called protest campaigns leading to further exacerbation of the economic crisis and increasing political and social tension in the country. As we know, economic losses caused to the Polish People's Republic by strikes and further campaigns have by far exceeded 10 billion zloty since the beginning of the year.

So-called warning strikes took place today in the Rzeszow, Jelenia Gora, Gorzow, Lublin and Walbrzych Voivodships. A general strike continued today at 24 key enterprises and economic units at the Bialsko Biala Voivodship. For the second day such major factories as the Fabryka Samochdow Osbowych auto factory, with a daily production of 800 cars, have been idle. Owing to a strike by drivers, the voivodship remained without its daily newspapers today.

The territorial organizations of the Walesa trade unions in the Wroclaw, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Krosno and Sieradz Voivodships threatened to strike today. The Walesa trade unions are justifying these campaigns on account of the alleged failure to honor the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and by political demands, such as registration of the so-called Rural Solidarity. They are demagogically stepping up so-called social demands as well; for example, guaranteed 3-year paid maternity leave, unrealistic in the country's present economic situation.

The unfounded allegations of the Walesa trade unions about failure to honor the agreements are denied by the businesslike and detailed reports concerning implementation of the Gdansk agreement, provided by the government and published in Warsaw today. The reports make a detailed analysis of the methods and state of the implementation of all the points contained in these agreements. Clear and concrete facts reveal that the government is fulfilling its commitments consistently. But the same cannot be said at this time for the Walesa trade unions which, instead of the promised contribution to creating an atmosphere for better and more productive work and compensating for the losses caused by the strikes last year, are coming out with fresh strikes and more demands.

The Coordination Committee of these so-called independent trade unions, at its meeting in Gdansk, announced today a further ultimatum. It intends to hold a 1-hour, so-called warning general strike throughout Poland on Tuesday, 3 February.

Polish Army Daily Cited

LD281650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Poland--Some parts of the country were hit yesterday by a new wave of strikes provoked by the so-called Walesa trade unions. The Polish army daily, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, says today, in a commentary entitled "The Price Is Getting Too High," that a long time ago strikes ceased to be the ultimate weapon of this trade union but have increasingly become the chief method of forcing the implementation of demands, including political demands.

The creative values of the process of reconstruction are ever more frequently and on an ever greater scale affected by phenomena of economic, political and moral anarchy.

The paper emphasizes that strikes, the stepping up of demands, the loud and persistent leaflet and poster campaign, the increasing aggressiveness of the local branches of the so-called Walesa trade unions vis-a-vis the state and administrative bodies, the demagogy, the frequent arrogance or even psychological terror exercised in demanding some sort of rights in alleged defense of the trade union's interests cannot bring anything good.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI further says that in this way the impression is being created that it is no longer the length of the workday or the method of consultation or any other concrete issue that is at stake, but simply the creation of confrontation, pressure and tension--in a word, any pretext for strikes, pressure, conflicts and disorder.

The daily further asks the question whether there is any guarantee that, as soon as the issue of free Saturdays has been solved, a new problem will not immediately emerge. It seems as if the main goal is to show who is the true ruler in Poland, the army daily adds.

The commentary further says: We can no longer afford to pay, for any length of time, day by day, the ever higher price of a life style we have had for the last 7 months. The work we face in the future requires a tremendous volume of effort. This is not the time to waste this effort in pointless and empty arguments.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses in conclusion that for the soldiers of People's Poland, who are ready to defend the security of the country, these truths come as a matter of course.

COLOTKA RECEIVES MPR'S DAMDINJABYN MAYDAR

LD290048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received Damdinjabyn Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the state committee for science and technology.

During their meeting they discussed the results of mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and evaluated the possibilities for its further development in the current 5-year plan.

The Mongolian guest is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit.

HUSAK EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH NEW AMBASSADORS TO CSSR

LD282230 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received in turn on Wednesday the new ambassadors of Burundi, Zaire, Rwanda, Guinea and Bangladesh to Czechoslovakia, who presented their credentials.

President Husak and the ambassador of Burundi, Egide Nkuriyingoma, spoke about the need to create prerequisites for the promotion of relations between their countries in harmony with the foreign political orientation of their governments, and with the objective to improve the atmosphere of international understanding.

Exchanging views, President Husak and the ambassador of Zaire, Makunga Nzau, agreed that increased goods exchange between Czechoslovakia and Zaire should be sought, as this would correspond better with the economic possibilities of both countries and the requirements of their people.

The Czechoslovak president and Rwanda's ambassador Jules Kananura pointed at possibilities to develop mutually advantageous relations and useful cooperation between their countries.

President Husak and the ambassador of Guinea, Aboubacar Kaba, emphasized the traditionally good relations between their countries ever since Guinea became independent. Nothing is in the way of their further successful development in the spirit of the policy striving for social progress and safeguarding of peace all over the world.

Gustav Husak agreed with Kazi Mahbubus Subhan, ambassador of Bangladesh, that there are no outstanding issues preventing mutually advantageous development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh in all spheres of common interest. The policy of peaceful co-existence and detente is the most reliable basis for this, they said.

PRAGUE DENIES ITALIAN TERRORIST TRAINING CHARGES

LD2#1038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Italian Ambassador Giuseppe Walter Maccotta was summoned today to the USSR foreign minister in Moscow, and he was handed a statement of the government. TASS reports that certain utterances by Italian President Alessandro Pertini are arousing great astonishment in the Soviet Union.

It is interesting to note that President Pertini's utterances have been taken up by most of the Italian press. For example, the paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA which published yesterday an editorial entitled "Who Is Interested Abroad in Financing the Arsenals of Terrorism?" turns its attention to Czechoslovakia for a change.

It accuses our country of having played host to the founding members of the armed Red Brigades and of using this organization to destabilize the system in Italy. The extraordinary formulations used in the paper even attribute to our country a key role in espionage against the Republic of Italy and finally express regret that at this moment no facts are available to corroborate this statement to prove that (?Prague) has engaged in this type of activity.

The mind boggles when reading such and similar verbal acrobatics, also because they come from a country whose leading representatives engage in secret negotiations with terrorists, make concessions to them while simultaneously accusing the socialist countries of setting up centers for the use of terrorism. But the fact remains that contemporary terrorism is a product of the capitalist system. Italian terrorism taking advantage of the example provided by the Mafia is, above all, the affair of the Italian ruling class. It has been proved more than once that the terrorists have links with the highest government and financial circles.

If Italian quarters really want to deal with this pressing problem they will have to start elsewhere and quite differently, certainly not by accusing the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PDRY--An operational plan, based on the cultural agreement between Czechoslovakia and the PDRY for the period 1981-83, has been signed in Aden. It has been signed by Ivan Voles, Czechoslovak ambassador to the PDRY, and 'Abdallah Sa'id Abaddan, deputy minister of planning of the PDRY. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 27 Jan 81 LD]

AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--Prague, 27 Jan (CTK)--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received Tuesday Helmut Ziebart and Luc Leermakers, who are taking up their respective posts as ambassadors of the German Democratic Republic and Belgium to Czechoslovakia. The Federal Assembly chairman also received outgoing Argentine Ambassador Alberto Felipe Dumont. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 27 Jan 81 LD]

U.S. MANEUVERS TO TEST NUCLEAR READINESS

DW281531 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1004 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The most comprehensive military maneuvers of the past few years have begun in the United States, during which the military might of the U.S. Armed Forces in the event of a nuclear war will be tested. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports from Washington.

It is learned from the Pentagon, the military control center of the United States, that the biggest military maneuver of the American Armed Forces is presently underway. Troops totaling 100,000 are participating, 800 bombers and jet fighters are in action and the military exercises are taking place at 70 military bases in the United States as well as on the Pacific Island of Guam. But this does not completely tell the story of the 20-day military maneuver with the code name "Global Shield 1981." The stage manager is the Strategic Air Force Command of the United States. What is to be tested is how the strategic military forces of the United States will react under a nuclear conflict. Atomic alert for the missile silos, the [word indistinct] Minuteman intercontinental missiles are to be fired into a barred area of the Pacific from the Vandenberg military base near Los Angeles. The B-52 bombers are to fly simulated atomic sorties.

War games of this type, don't they give food for thought, dear listeners? UPI, the American news agency, points to the fact that these most comprehensive military maneuvers are not taking place at some time or other, but at a time when the most intensive debate on the United States future military strategy is underway. Here in Washington one no longer speaks of strategic deterrence as was done by Kissinger, Osgood or Halperin, when they mapped out the strategic plans of the United States. The new strategy planners, such as Nitze, Pipes and Keegan unscrupulously stated that the United States must dispose of the capacity of waging first nuclear strikes. Wasn't this concept also included in the nuclear war planning of former President Carter, which is known by the name Directive 59? The war exercises, which are sweeping the United States at present and are testing the strategic forces in the event of atomic war, do not constitute a mere military stocktaking. For a long time now influential U.S. military circles have been conjuring up the specter that the U.S. missile potential is obsolete, that the United States is in a position of inferiority and that the United States today is more vulnerable vis-a-vis the Soviet Union than ever before.

While negotiations on armament reductions were held with the Soviet Union in Geneva, Pentagon laboratories were at work night and day on a new mobile MX missile, new Trident submarine weapons, and a new medium-range bomber. Will we not hear the call from the Pentagon after these maneuvers have ended that the national security of the United States will be safe only if new mobile intercontinental MX missiles are installed in the deserts of Nevada and Utah, if the B-1 bomber replaces the B-52 bomber and if new annihilation weapons go into production?

Prior to leaving office President Carter submitted to Congress the highest defense budget in U.S. history, amounting to $203 billion. It allocates all those funds for new arms' systems which are demanded by the influential military and armament lobby here in Washington.

HERRMANN ATTENDS EXHIBITION OPENING BY ABRASIMOV

LD290030 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] In Berlin today, the USSR ambassador, Petr Abrasimov, praised the close alliance between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR.

In the presence of Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State, the ambassador opened a photographic exhibition, which is dedicated to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. He emphasized that the exhibts reflect the successful efforts of the Soviet peoples to further building communism and the preservation of world peace.

In the words of Joachim Herrmann, the 26th CPSU Congress will give to the communist and workers movement and to all progressive forces a new impulse in the struggle for peace and social progress. It is in this spirit that communists and workers of the GDR, too, are looking forward to this significant event with high expectations.

STOPH MEETS WITH POLISH, FRENCH, FRG ENVOYS

LD290438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN)--The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, today received for the first time the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, Maciej Wirowski, and of the French Republic, Xavier du Cauze de Nazelle.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers also received Guenter Gaus for a farewell visit in connection with the end of his tour of duty.

DPA on FRG Envoy

LD281606 Hamburg DPA in German 1514 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)--GDR Premier Willi Stoph had a 90-minute meeting today with the outgoing head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin, Guenter Gaus. The mission gave no details about the content of the discussion. Observers believed, however, that the state of German-German relations were discussed in detail.

Gaus, who already ended his job as head of the mission last week because of his election as senator for science and research in West Berlin, was paying Stoph a farewell visit.

SED OFFICIALS RECEIVE SYRIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD282312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN)--Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Syrian Union of Youth of the Revolution (RYU), which is on a friendship visit to the GDR. The delegation is led by president of the RYU Sa'id Hamadi, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian-GDR National Friendship Society. The delegation arrived in Berlin today.

Sa'id Hamadi conveyed the cordial greetings of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Gerhard Grueneberg said during the meeting that the relations between the SED and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, relations which are rich in tradition, are the basis for the close ties of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and youth of the two countries.

Gerhard Grueneberg confirmed the GDR's unshakable solidarity with the struggle of all progressive forces in the Near East against the attacks of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary circles, who are maintaining a dangerous level of tension in this region and in so doing, threaten peace and international security.

Previously, the delegation was received by Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the FDJ. During their talks the two sides agreed in their satisfaction with the successful development of close friendly relations between the youth of the two countries. They confirmed their firm determination to continue to develop these relations in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, international understanding, and social progress.

SED DELEGATION MEETS WITH PCI OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

LD231431 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 17 Jan 81 p 18

[Unattributed report: "SED Delegation Received by PCI"]

[Text] Rome--The GDR SED Central Committee delegation that has been on an 8-day visit to our country at the PCI Central Committee's invitation has left for Berlin. The delegation, led by SED Central Committee member Comrade Herbert Haeber, visited several cities.

At the end of its visit to Italy the SED delegation had a conversation with PCI Directorate member Giorgio Napolitano and with comrades from the PCI organization section.

During the cordial conversations there was an exchange of opinions and information on the situation in both countries and in particular on aspects of the parties' organization.

STOPH, HOFFMANN, SCHUERER ADDRESS KREIS MEETINGS

DW261405 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1830 GMT on 24 January 1981 carries a 15-minute report on the SED Kreis conferences including, among others, some 5 minutes of recorded excerpts from speeches made by Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, and SED Politburo candidate member Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1813 GMT on 24 January 1981 carries the following longer excerpt from Stoph's Goerlitz speech, including the televised passages:

[Begin recording] "It is very impressive to see the optimism, fighting spirit and many constructive suggestions you and the other kreis party organizations, in delegate conferences, have developed in preparation for the 10th party congress. All this demonstrates the unity and cohesion of our party, its growing leadership role and the energy of the communists. The achievements of the workers class and of all the other working people at the beginning of the new year, the determination to achieve and surpass the high aims of the 1981 plan, reflect the conviction that our party has embarked on the correct path, as well as the unshakable confidence between the party and the people.

"This demonstrates the mobilizing effect emanating from the basic statements of Comrade Erich Honecker in his Gera speech and from the decisions of the 13th Central Committee meeting in preparation for the party congress. Today's delegate conference has attributed special attention to the strengthening of the socialist state power, which is the main instrument of the party as we know, as well as to the workers class headed by the party in building socialism.

"We assess very highly the constant help and assistance given by the kreis management and its secretariat in the past election period to qualifying the work of the people's representations in the town and the landkreis, as well as that of the councils and all workers of the local state organs. The wide development of socialist democracy gains even more significance for the solutions of the tasks facing us. From today's discussion we are certain that the communists of Goerlitz Kreis are able and willing to gather new reserves on the firm basis of current achievements, and to effectively use them for further building socialism in our country.

"Dear comrades, this is the right approach to be well prepared to handle the new tasks that will be outlined by the 10th party congress to implement the party program. In this spirit, dear comrades, forward to the 10th party congress." [applause] [end Stoph recording]

Addressing the Potsdam delegates, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann said:

[Begin recording] "The future holds greater tasks in store for our armed forces, not only because science and technology have burst into all fields of our life, but mainly because the imperialists of the United States and of NATO have moved toward the preparation of a new, large-scale military and political offensive against socialism. Viewing just the developments that have taken place in the ground forces since your last delegate conference, be it the numerous new arms and equipment, structural changes or the transition to the new combat training program, tougher standards of combat preparedness or the solution of complicated training tasks, all of this would not have been possible without the political understanding, the personal readiness to act, without the joint efforts of thousands of soldiers, noncommissioned officers and civilian employees, of hundreds of officer candidates and officers, all headed by the communists.

"In this way the achievements of our army and all the armed forces of our country honorably join the overall successful balance of the German Democratic Republic, which was summarized in one sentence by the general secretary of our party, Comrade Erich Honecker, as follows: 'We have achieved what we have planned together." [long applause] [end Hoffmann recording]

Addressing the Freiberg Kreis conference, Gerhard Schuerer said:

[Begin recording] "At the center of our economic strategy stand the long-term conceptions confirmed by our party leadership, long-term conceptions for the faster developments and large-scale application of microelectronics, electronic control and computer technology, automation means and industrial automations. Every plant must outline in its own production and application plan how to use microelectronics and technology in its products and what economic effect can be achieved in this way. Do not wait for others, keep on pressing forward yourself, organize and achieve must yourself--this will produce the momentum we need.

"Making more of the existing and achieving a greater utilitarian value through improved processing stages is the task of every plant. Only in this way will we achieve the enhancement of performance and the increase in the output of finished products required for the further gradual improvement of the material and cultural living standard of our people, the increase of the material-technical base, and the solution of the high foreign trade tasks." [applause] [end Schuerer recording]

BRIEFS

LEGAL TREATY WITH UK--The ratification documents for the treaty on legal assistance in civil law cases between the GDR and the United Kingdom were exchanged at the British Foreign Office in London on Thursday by GDR Ambassador Martin Bierbach and W. Jones, chief of the treaty department in the British Foreign Office. The treaty was signed on 28 February 1980 in Berlin, and will go into effect on the 30th day after exchange of the ratification documents. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH MINISTER ASKED ABOUT TRADE DELIVERIES

LD282130 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A Hungarian-Polish protocol on the exchange of goods for the current year has been signed in Budapest. Can Poland guarantee continuity in the delivery of goods? This was the question Laszlo Krasso put to Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade.

[Begin recording] [Krasso] It is extremely important to Hungary that the raw materials, and coal in particular, which are included in the agreement, should arrive in our country on time. What guarantees can you give that the deliveries will be made promptly, bearing in mind the present difficult economic situation of your country?

[Gwiazda, a few words in Polish, fading into Hungarian translation] It is unfortunately true that at present the adjective "stable" cannot be applied to the Polish economy. In spite of this, we are endeavoring to ensure that there will be no major interruptions in our foreign trade and we expect this to be the case in the development of Hungarian-Polish economic relations. The agreement just concluded for the year 1981 obligates us, as regards both the raw materials so important for Hungary and machinery and equipment. I can say this quite safely because I signed the protocol on behalf of and on the instructions of the Polish Government.

I am well aware of the fact that your question has to do with the drastic reduction in Polish coal output and the interruptions of deliveries which took place in the last quarter of 1980. However, I can tell you that the volume recorded in the present agreement will be fulfilled in 1981. I am strongly convinced of that. Moreover, we consider it equally important that the electrical engineering agreement, recently concluded, should be carried out and that the proportion of products made within the framework of cooperation projects should reach one-third of the volume of trade in the next 5 years. It is true that the value of trade planned for 1981 does not surpass that of last year. Nevertheless, it may provide a sound foundation for development in the next few years. [end recording]

POLISH SOLIDARITY STRIKE ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED

LD282352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The executive of the Solidarity trade union has ordered the suspension of local strike actions in Poland and has announced that it is ready for talks with the government. The National Consultative Committee of the trade union held a day-long session in Gdansk today and, as our correspondent, Szabolcs Szilagyi, reported, the decision reached at the session was announced on Warsaw Radio this evening. It was also announced that if talks with the government on all the disputed questions do not get underway in the next few days then Solidarity will hold a 1-hour general strike in Poland next Tuesday. Several work stoppages were reported from various parts of the country today. Work was at a standstill at 110 enterprises in Bielsko Biala Voivodship and a 4-hour strike was held in Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

LAZAR RECEIVES PDRY DELEGATION LEADER FOR TALKS

LD282130 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jan (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received on Wednesday 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and secretary of the Central Committee, who is currently heading the party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Hungary.

At the talks, held in the spirit of mutual understanding, the friendly relations of the two countries were reviewed, as well as the situation of developing economic cooperation and the possibilities of its further development.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE ACCORD SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD282136 Budapest MTI in English 1754 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jan (MTI)--At the invitation of the president of the national association of Hungarian cooperatives (Szovosz) a delegation of the Romanian consumer cooperatives Centrocoop visited Hungary under President Gheorghe Rosu. The representatives of the two organizations of consumers cooperatives exchanged information about actual tasks of the cooperative movement in their countries, reviewed the achievements in the economic and social contacts of the Hungarian and Romanian cooperative organs and agreed to further cooperation.

A medium-range cooperation agreement was reached during the meeting for the year 1981 and 1985 which was signed by Istvan Szlameniczky, president of Szovosz, and by Gheorghe Rosu. Under the accord direct border trade and the exchange of assortments will mount in value to 60.6 million roubles, 62 percent more than in the previous five years.

The head of the Romanian delegation was seen by Joszef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation left Budapest for home on Wednesday.

COMMERCE CHAMBER MEETING, HAVASI SPEECH REPORTED

LD281508 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI)--As already reported earlier today the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce held its 6th General Assembly in Budapest on Tuesday. President Odon Kallos made an oral supplement to the prepared text of the meeting.

After the ensuing debate over the report, Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, took the floor. He spoke with appreciation about the work and versatile (?activity) of the chamber, stressing: The Chamber of Commerce has created the conditions to assuming even great tasks than it used to. The streamlining of industrial management is also making it necessary that the chamber should broaden the scope of its activity. In its function as coordinator of interests it can powerfully promote concerted action. By making the flow of information faster, by arranging consultations it renders very valuable help to make enterprisal decisions more reliable and flexible. By relaying to them the relative proposals and comments on the enterprises, the Chamber of Commerce can largely help the governmental agencies to prepare thoroughly comprehensive economic measures.

Speaking about the state of the national economy, the secretary of the Central Committee explained that despite more difficult conditions, the major goals were attained last year: The foreign trade deficit [word indistinct] the envisaged figure, living standards developed as planned and consumer prices could also be held between the planned limits. The enterprises made larger profits than expected in the beginning of last year, and many effective measures were taken to raise the efficiency of labour and increase productivity.

In 1981 the two principal national economic objectives remain a still better foreign economic equilibrium and upkeeping of the attained living standards, perhaps a slight improvement in living conditions. The foreign economic conditions are, however, not cooperating. In view of this situation the work of both the administration and of the companies must be improved further. The national economy must produce a commodity base competitive on the world market.

Ferenc Havasi then went on to explain that the larger enterprises have drafted their 6th five-year plan concepts whose principal objectives dovetail with those of the 6th Five-Year National Economic Plan. There are, however, also exceptions. Some unprofitable companies lacking also sufficient own resources to continue a given line of production choose rather to rely more and more heavily on central support--which will be increasingly difficult to get--instead of making own initiatives to improve their situation. There are enterprises which expect to realize their economic objectives through major investments lacking sufficient own financial coverage. Instead of making irrealistic attempts to continue to float these and the like should seek the answer in technical modernization, in the improvement of marketing activity and in the modification of the product pattern. Some companies prefer to export less and import more than they can and than necessary. The above examples show that the enterprisal plan concepts do not yet sufficiently respond to the central endeavours to carry out the necessary turn in the country's economy.

The general assembly passed by unanimous vote the prepared report on the Chamber of Commerce presidium, as well as the oral supplement. It also approved unanimously the statute of the chamber which contains, among others, the following provisions: The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is a mediator, a coordinator of interests, a promoter of international economic relations and organizes its work in a social way.

The general assembly then elected the top officials of the chamber. Dr Lajos Dozsa, general manager of the Hungarian aluminium trust, has been elected president and Odon Kallos and Mrs Lajos Keseru, retired minister, co-presidents of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

GYENES VISITS SZOLNOK PLANTS, HOLDS BRIEFING

LD290512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Andras Gyenes has been visiting Szolnok County. The MSZMP Central Committee secretary went to Martfu first of all and inspected the new mineral oil factory, which was inaugurated recently. He then visited the poultry processing plant of the Zagyvarekas "peace" producer cooperative. Andras Gyenes's visit ended in the county capital, where he held a briefing on international issues.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SFRY JOURNALISTS--The Hungarian and Yugoslav journalists' associatons signed a new 5-year cooperation agreement in Budapest on Thursday. Under the agreement, the two associations, among other things, will organize border area meetings and round-table discussions, and coordinate their activity at international forums of journalists. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 81 p 8 AU]

MISSION HEAD IN VIENNA--Ambassador Tamas Lorincz, head of the permanent Hungarian mission at Vienna international organizations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, has presented his credentials to UNIDO Director General Dr Abdul Rahman Khene and Sigvard Eklund, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jan 81 p 8 AU]

SOLIDARITY DECLARES GENERAL WARNING STRIKE 3 FEB

Solidarity Strike Slogans

LD282226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The state of tension continues in Poland and according to PAP, two minor changes affected the map of strikes and of other protest actions organized by the regional echelons of the Solidarity trade unions.

Some regions, cities and various enterprises were affected by warning strikes lasting several hours. Strikers are demanding the full and efficient implementation of the agreements signed in the coastal region and in Jastrzebie and they also express their solidarity with the trade union demands made by individual farmers.

The National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity met in session in Gdansk today. The debates took place behind closed doors and afterwards, at a press conference, journalists were informed of the contents of the resolutions adopted.

First, the commission declares that for several weeks there has been a slowing down in the implementation of the agreements that were signed. In the opinion of Solidarity, the cause of the present, successive social conflict is not exclusively the problem of work-free Saturdays and access to mass media.

The protest by Solidarity members, which is being expressed in local and regional strikes, will only deepen the social and economic chaos.

Because the whole trade union has demonstrated its unanimous attitude, the commission decided to announce that on 3 February there will be a 1-hour warning strike throughout the country, under the following slogans:

Payment of wages must be made for work-free Saturdays;

Solidarity must have access to the mass media;

Censorship must be curbed;

Individual farmers must have the right to set up trade unions.

If this strike does not bring the desired results, the National Consultative Commission will make further decisions. But at the same time the commission instructs all echelons of the union to cease all regional and local strikes beginning today and it asks the government to solve the disputed problems through negotiations, in which Solidarity is ready to participate at any moment.

Continuing the press conference, the press spokesman for the commission replied to journalists' questions to clarify matters contained in the document.

Next, two resolutions were read: One, by the National Consultative Commission on the draft plan for rationing meat, its products and sugar; the other, on matters of territorial delimitations of the union.

In the opinion of Solidarity, the government plan for meat and sugar rationing still contains too many faults and needs amending. That is why its introduction will only be possible after 1 March.

In the afternoon, members of the National Consultative Commission went to Rzeszow where its Chairman Lech Walesa is staying.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2030 GMT on 28 January carries a report on the Gdansk meeting of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity which adds:

["The meeting of the National Coordinating Commission will be continued tomorrow in Rzeszow. Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, who spent today in Rzeszow, met in the local concert hall with representatives of individual branches of Solidarity from the Rzeszow Voivodship and other regions of the country, as well as inhabitants of the town and representatives of striking factories.

["Among other things, the meeting dealt with the problem of free Saturdays, as well as problems relevant to the rural community. Lech Walesa also visited today the area of Ustrzyki Dolne."]

Walesa-Rzeszow Members' Talks

LD282238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] This morning, Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity, visited Ustrzyki Dolne. There, at the premises of the Interfactory Founding Committee Solidarity, he met with members of that organization. Lech Walesa was acquainted with the demands made by farmers of the sub-Carpathian region and addressed to the government. They also discussed the progress of the strike campaign.

At 1600, chairman of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity, Lech Walesa, met Solidarity representatives in the Rzeszow concert hall. During this 2-hour meeting he replied to a number of questions put to him by those present in the hall. They included questions on the problem of work-free Saturdays, his visit to Italy, the present work of the KKP of Solidarity, the distribution of foodstuffs and the situation in the country.

Next, with the participation of Lech Walesa and members of the KKP, who arrived in Rzeszow in the evening, working talks began. These were concerned primarily with the progress of the protest actions at the premises of the former voivodship council of trade unions in Rzeszow.

Today, to support this strike, work stopped in several large industrial enterprises of the Rzeszow and Przemysl Voivodships. According to our information, these strikes are of an unlimited character because their end will depend on the strike committee being able to negotiate with the government commission at the premises of the former voivodship council of trade unions in Rzeszow.

Walesa Chairs Rzeszow Session

LD291102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] The National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity is holding a further plenary session in Rzeszow today, chaired by Lech Walesa.

WARNING STRIKES, PROTEST ACTIONS CONTINUE

Rzeszow-Przemysl Sit-In

LD281308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Our Rzeszow correspondent reports that at the initiative of the Interfactory Founding Committees of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity from Rzeszow and Jaroslaw, workforces of seven large industrial plants in Rzeszow and Przemysl Voivodships joined the sit-in strike today.

One of the reasons for the strike is to protest the withholding of pay for absence from work on 10 and 24 January and also to demand further talks between Solidarity representatives and a government commission on reducing working hours.

We are informed that these strikes are of unlimited duration since their end depends on resumption of the above-mentioned talks. Only maintenance service staff and some administrative personnel are working today at the above-mentioned plants of the Rzeszow and Przemysl Voivodships.

As we reported previously, a sit-in strike in the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship is continuing.

Commission Nonarrival Protested

LD281652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpt] In Bielsko Voivodship also there is a sit-in strike in all enterprises. In the temporary headquarters of the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Bwelana woolen products enterprise in Bielsko-Biala, representatives of the workforces of 54 chosen enterprises from the voivodship and representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee delegation from [word indistinct] are still waiting for the arrival of a government commission to begin talks.

The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of Jelenia Gora Voivodship announced a 4-hour warning strike for the whole region. The services and enterprises engaged in supplying water, foodstuffs, gas and electricity, as well as education and the health service with the exception of a small number of stores functioned normally.

A warning strike has been announced in seven regions which are awaiting the arrival of a government commission. This was because the government commission had not arrived by 1200 hours yesterday to hold talks with Solidarity representatives.

Reasons for Walbrzych Strike

LD281848 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Today's warning strike in Walbrzych and the voivodship lasted 2 hours. Coal mines, building enterprises, municipal transportation and state motor transportation were on strike. Enterprises engaged in continuous work did not go on strike. Some foodstuffs enterprises, the health service, shops, telecommunications and the railroads did not interrupt their work. Employees of these sectors expressed their solidarity with strikes by putting up national flags and wearing white-red armbands.

According to Janusz Bilinski, secretary of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity in Walbrzych, the strike was organized because the government did not implement the provisions of the social agreement signed in August of last year and did not implement the following points:

1--The final settlement of the problem of workfree Saturdays;

2--The registration of Rural Solidarity;

3--The drafting and presentation of government proposals on extending maternity leave;

4--Solidarity's accessto the mass media;

5--The release of those imprisoned for their convictions;

6--Putting an end to political repression.

A spokesman for Solidarity stated that all losses suffered by the economy through strikes will be made good if workers are assured the supplies of electricity, materials and when unjustified stoppages of work are abolished [sentence as heard].

Rzeszow Strike Continues

LD290830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report by our Rzeszow correspondent:

[Correspondent] The strike at six large industrial works in Rzeszow Voivodship, which started yesterday in response to a resolution issued previously by the local Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity has continued for the last 24 hours.

The workforces of the following enterprises, among others, are on strike: The transportation equipment works in Mielec and Rzeszow, the Predom-Zelmer household appliances factory and the Lancut screw factory. The workforce of the Jarlan knitting industry works in Jaroslaw, Przemysl Voivodship, the biggest of its kind in southeastern Poland, also joined the strike. The strike which started yesterday expressed the workers' support for the demands made by the representatives of the rural population from a dozen or so voivodships who have been staging a sit-in at the voivodship trade union headquarters for the last 3 weeks demanding that a government commission come to Rzeszow in order to open negotiations.

We were informed a quarter of an hour ago that the sit-in is of unlimited duration and will continue until representatives of the government start talks with the agricultural workers on strike.

Government-Rzeszow Farmers Talks

NC291018 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] Rzeszow, southeast Poland, 29 Jan (AFP)--The Polish Government today bowed to demands for talks with farmworkers demanding recognition for their independent trade union Rural Solidarity.

A government delegation under Stanislaw Ciosek, the minister responsible for relations with the unions, arrived this morning at Rzeszow, where the National Coordinating Committee of the Solidarity union under Lech Walesa was holding its regular weekly meeting.

The talks began immediately after the delegation, which also included Rzeszow District Governor Tadeusz Materka, arrived at the headquarters of the former official unions, which have been occupied for the past three weeks by farmers in pursuit of their demands.

The government officials were shown straight into the room where the Solidarity meeting had begun an hour before.

Yesterday the National Coordinating Committee of Solidarity appealed to workers to call off all strike action until next Tuesday. Earlier the committee had said marches and meetings only should take place yesterday, named a "day of support for the peasants' struggle."

Mr Walesa, who rushed to this region only 60 kilometres (40 miles) from the Soviet border last Tuesday, held a three-hour meeting.

The decision of the authorities to begin talks followed an unlimited strike started yesterday by 60,000 workers in the eight largest factories of Rzeszow in support of the farmers' demands.

Gorzow, Zielona Gora Strikes

LD281752 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Today, between 0800 and 1200, a warning strike was in progress in Gorzow and Gorzow Voivodship. It encompassed the majority of work establishments. The workforces protested in this way against a too-slow implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

Thus, for 4 hours many factories, workshops, services and offices were idle. Public transport and state motor transportation stopped. In conformity with the directives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, food shops, educational institutions, health services and municipal services, as well as pharmacies, industrial enterprises with continuous operations and those producing food, were working. However, the working staff demonstrated in many instances their support for the strikers through the wearing of white and red armbands on their sleeves. The strike ended at noon.

In some enterprises of Zielona Gora Voivodship, a demonstration action of NSZZ Solidarity took place today. Members of the union wore white and red armbands or bows. National flags were hoisted. Placards supporting the NSZZ of individual farmers, Rural Solidarity, were displayed demanding registration. The action proceeded without work stoppages.

In Jelenia Gora a joint strike committee was set up consisting of representatives of Solidarity MKZ's in Jelenia Gora, Lubin, Legnica, Glogow, Walbrzych, Wroclaw and Zielona Gora. A resolution was adopted urging the government to implement the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie in full. The resolution also expresses solidarity with the NSZZ of individual farmers.

The joint strike committee awaits the arrival of a government delegation while a sit-in is in progress in the Gencjana club at the paper machine works.

The National Coordinating Commission of Cinematography Workers of NSZZ Solidarity has proclaimed for today, between 1700 and 1800, a protest action against the showing exclusively at closed screenings of the film "Workers 80". In this connection, the Solidarity works committee in the regional film distribution office in Zielona Gora has decided that the showing of films will be cancelled in all cinemas in the Zielona Gora Voivodship starting today, between 1700 and 1800.

Jelenia Gora, Lublin Strikes

LD282130 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A 4-hour warning strike took place today in Jelenia Gora Voivodship from 1000 to 1400. Ninety-five percent of the enterprises in the voivodship stopped work. The strike was announced by the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity for Jelenia Gora Voivodship, which demands the removal of over a dozen past and present voivodship officials, including the present minister [title as heard] Stanislaw Ciosek, and the Jelenia Gora voivoda, Maciej Szadkowski, as well as demanding that several sanatoriums be handed over for general social use. The Jelenia Gora Solidarity also demands the unconditional implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

About 200 Solidarity representatives are waiting at the (?Gencjan) Club for the arrival of the government commission which will deal with the demand and which is authorized to sign an agreement with Jelenia Gora Solidarity.

The strikes completely paralyzed bus transportation. All state road transportation and municipal transportation departments were closed.

At the Polfa pharmaceutical enterprise, to which we were not admitted, the departments producing lifesaving drugs continued working, as did departments engaged in continuous work. Other departments went on strike.

The services and enterprises engaged in supplying water, foodstuffs, gas and electricity functioned normally. A similar situation prevailed in schools and in the health service where work continued with the exception of a few centers. Most voivodship domestic trade enterprise shops were closed. Some shops belonging to the voivodship consumers' cooperative Spolem, as well as post offices, banks and some other institutions were also closed. The strike proceeded calmly and all enterprises engaged in continuous work did not strike.

We will now hear a report from Leszek Zielinski in Jelenia Gora:

[Begin recording] [Zielinski] The party organization at Celviskoza, one of the largest enterprises in Jelenia Gora Voivodship, has sent the following letter to the PZPR Central Committee:

A disturbing situation is continuing in Jelenia Gora. The 200 members of the NSZZ Solidarity at the (?Gencjan) Club have been waiting for a competent government commission with no result. This causes anxiety and nervousness in the Jelenia Gora community and has a detrimental effect on the work of the factory workforces.

To end this disturbing situation and the strike preparations, the plenum of the PZPR enterprise committee of the (?Syntex-Celviskoza) artificial fiber enterprise in Jelenia Gora demands on behalf of the 600 members and candidates members, that the PZPR Central Committee arrange for the immediate arrival of a government commission with powers to hold talks and sign an agreement with representatives of the Jelenia Gora community.

I am talking with Jerzy Stec and Zbigniew Misztal, secretaries of the PZPR enterprise committee.

[Unidentified speaker] We have discussed problems with members of the enterprise committee plenum and with the secretaries of all party organizations which are part of the enterprise party organization.

We have sent a letter to the Central Committee which states that such a situation, one which worsens every day, cannot be allowed to continue because it harms the economy of this region, an economy which can boast good results in industrial production. We do not want to lose this and we want the problems which arose a few weeks ago to be settled in a more efficient manner; not through strikes throughout the voivodship but through those whose duty it is to deal with these matters and those who can, within a small group, implement (?solutions) quickly and correctly.

[Zielinski] Are you acquainted with Solidarity demands and do you agree with them?

[Unidentified speaker] The demands are known to us. We believe that their demands are justified and that they should be dealt with by the government commission when it arrives.

[Another speaker] [Words indistinct] the document which has been sent to the central authorities will take effect and that the problem which is preoccupying the Jelenia Gora community will be solved correctly, benefiting the community, as well as for the country. [end recording]

According to our correspondent in Lublin, a Solidarity strike was held at a car repair enterprise today from 1200 to 1400 in order to demonstrate unity with those on strike in Rzeszow.

The enterprise was the only one in the Lublin region chosen to go on strike by the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity for the central eastern region. Today was also announced as a day of strike readiness in Wloclawek Voivodship by the NSZZ Solidarity branch for the Kujawy and Dobrzyn region.

Jelenia Gora SD Support

LD281940 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The presidium of the Democratic Party [SD] Voivodship Committee in Jelenia Gora has adopted a resolution at its extraordinary session supporting the attitude of the Jelenia Gora Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity aimed at speeding-up implementation of the agreements signed in the coastal regions and in Silesia, and on problems concerning the Jelenia Gora Voivodship defined in the decisions taken from 22-26 January.

At the same time, an appeal was made to the government to immediately start talks with and to sign an agreement with Jelenia Gora MKS [Interfactory Strike Committee] and with the Presidium of WKSZ [expansion unknown].

It also supported the attitude of the SD parliamentary party that the Sejm should supervise the talks between the government and the national liaison commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

Wroclaw TU Strike Alert

LD281726 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] A meeting of all factory commissions of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity held in Wroclaw has adopted a resolution proclaiming a state of strike readiness in all factories tied organizationally to the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Wroclaw, beginning 29 January 1981.

Secondly, it has been decided to proclaim the participation of the Wroclaw region Solidarity in the national warning strike on 3 February 1981.

Warsaw Water Strike Denial

LD281722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (TANJUG)--The organization of the Independent and Autonomous Trade Unions Solidarity in the Warsaw water supply enterprise today denied rumours that this enterprise is preparing a strike which would mean that in that case Poland's capital would remain without water.

No strikers' action covers services and enterprises on the functioning of which citizens' security and health depend, it is said in the announcement of Solidarity. The organization of Solidarity in the Warsaw water supply enterprise stated in the announcement, carried by today's press, that a motor-car with inscriptions "The Water Supply Enterprise" and "Solidarity" appeared in Warsaw streets on January 24 and that Warsaw residents were informed from that motor-car that they will remain without water in "coming days".

The motor-car with those inscriptions did not belong either to the water supply enterprise of Warsaw or to Solidarity, it is said in their announcement of the organization Solidarity in the Warsaw water supply enterprise.

TU, GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN DEBATE SATURDAY ISSUE

LD281108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Debate, conducted by Editor Andrzej Zmuda, among Zbigniew Krawczynski, Jerzy Pacho and Stanislaw Kujawski, representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs; Zbigniew Bujak, Jan Rulocki and Ryszard Bogaj, representatives of the Solidarity trade union; and Wladyslaw Kapler, Boguslaw Chadyniak and Jan Simon, representatives of the industrial trade unions--live, individual speakers not always identifiable]

[Excerpts] [Zmuda] Here are some comments from letters received here: Free Saturdays should be given, above all, to those who work extra hard: mineworkers, steelworkers, transportation workers--Roza Stefan, Sobieskiego Street, Krakow;

I am for all Saturdays being free. Reduce white collar workers by 50 percent because they are bored in their offices, sitting there idly--Stanislaw Ceglarski, Sielecka Street, Warsaw;

Surely we lose more time through stoppages in production, owing to the insufficient quantities of materials and raw materials, than in a situation in which people have been given Saturdays free--Michal Wisniewski, Podwale Street, Warsaw;

I think that a national referendum should be held. Let the whole public have its say in this weighty matter--Jan Matyja, Powstancow Street, Sosnowiec;

I work in the trade sector. There is a demand that we should work on Saturdays. This is unjust. Either give free Saturdays to all or to no one--Grazyna Pawlicka, Wilanow, Warsaw.

The workforce of the Bydgoszcz containerized gasification works has this suggestion to make: From January to May let us have free Saturdays in accordance with the proposal presented by the government. From May to September, let all our Saturdays be free. Subsequently, from mid-September till the end of the year, no more than two free Saturdays a month.

I think that shops, service centers, theaters, cinemas, and transporation should operate on Saturdays. The public interest requires this--Ewa Kwiatkowska-Wiech, Humiska Street, Krosno;

I propose to have free Saturdays in 1981 as before, and then gradually increase their number; for instance in 1982--16, in 1983--20 free Saturdays--Eugeniusz Aniol, Romanowski Street, Gliwice;

We women employed by the haberdashery works in Kalwaria consider that there should not be any free Saturdays at all. If we shall be working only 5 days, we shall produce less and shall not be able to overcome shortages;

We agricultural workers never had Saturdays off. What would happen if a farmer closed the cow shed and the pigsty from Friday till Monday?--Stanislaw Kozielski, (Kubsko).

[Another speaker] People are demanding free Saturdays instead of endeavouring to overcome the crisis as soon as possible. I advocate giving free Saturdays only to mothers of small children since they work more and harder than men--Zofia Wojcik, Spoldzielcz Street, Krakow-Nowa Huta.

[Another speaker] I consider that people who have been working for 10 consecutive years should have one free Saturday allocated per month and those who have been working 15 years--two free Saturdays, those who have been working for 20 years--three, and 25 or more years should have the right to all Saturdays free from work--Aleksander Malinowski, Sobieski Street, Swiebodzin.

[Another speaker] The controversy over reducing working hours has spread all over the country. We are all interested in it and the issue is very unnerving.

We receive a great many letters not only here in the television studio but also the editorial staff of papers, trade unions, and the Ministry of Labor. Really there are as many opinions as writers. In the last days one question is repeated in nearly all the letters: Why do you not also open your television studio to the trade unions so that they can voice their proposals, their opinions, as well as to other people whose opinions are not always concordant with government proposals. Therefore, in order to satisfy your wishes, we have invited to our studio representatives of all parties to this animated discussion on the subject.

We have invited representatives of the Ministry of Labor, representatives of Solidarity and of the industrial trade unions. As a matter of fact we should start by answering the fundamental question--before we present various variants of the solution to the issue of reducing working hours--namely the question: How do matters stand regarding interpretation of the implementation by the government of the social contracts concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, precisely regarding the point concerning reduction of working hours? There is much talk about it and there is a great divergence of opinions. So let us start with this issue.

[Another speaker] Opening this debate [words indistinct] one cannot but make this semi-optimistic remark, that this is at last the first time Solidarity representatives have had access to the mass media, to a public debate. We, Solidarity, do not consider that this constitutes full implementation of our demand for access to the mass media, and at the same time we do not consider that this constitutes full implementation of Article 83 of the Constitution. We consider that only more frequent and systematic debates of this kind--and we are faced with many problems--will satisfy our many million-strong organization.

Let me now deal with the essence of the matter. We proceed from the position of requiring the agreements to be implemented to the letter, especially the agreement concluded in the Lipcowy mine manifest, known as the Jastrzebie agreement. This agreement, in which not only the miners but representatives of other industries took part, states: It has been agreed that the principle of all Saturdays and Sundays being free is being introduced into practice, beginning on 1 January 1981. The principle is adopted of the unconditional observance of the voluntary nature of labor on the statutory free days, beginning on 1 September 1980. Therefore we understand that beginning in January this year all free Saturdays are free, I mean all Saturdays are free, while the working day should not exceed 8 hours.

[Another speaker] Sir, you have presented this agreement, or rather the text of the agreement from Jastrzebie which Solidarity insists must be observed. Does any colleague of yours from the Solidarity group wish to add anything to your argument?

[Another speaker] All that can be added is this: This was reflected in government utterances made later.

[Another speaker] It is difficult here and now to go through all the utterances which have also been published in the press.

[Another speaker] But, as I say, it has been confirmed.

[Another speaker--presumably Zmuda] I understand. Therefore let me now turn to the people sitting at the Ministry of Labor table. You, gentlemen, do any of you wish to say something on this score?

[Another speaker] If one might be permitted to shed some light on this matter, since it requires a certain elucidation from the legal point of view. This is because my colleague used the words implementation to the letter and they have a certain legal ring to them. Well, this matter is connected solely and exclusively with the text of the Jastrzebie agreement and also the texts of other agreements which followed the Jastrzebie agreement.

I understand that we agree on one thing: A literal interpretation of the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements does not make it possible for us to draw the conclusion that all Saturdays are to be free beginning 1 January 1981. It seems that we are nearly all agreed on this, right? So, the question is: Can one draw such a conclusion from the sense of the Jastrzebie agreement? [Words indistinct] it is written here [words indistint] that all Saturdays and Sundays are to be free of work. I would like to emphasize, ladies and gentlemen, again: All Saturdays and Sundays are to be free beginning 1 January 1981 and I would like to stress also what was said here by my colleague; the principle of unconditional observance of voluntary work on days which are legally free of work is accepted beginning 1 September 1980.

It has been decided [word indistinct] four-team system of work in the Jastrzebie mines and so on within such-and-such time limits. Here is the text. Perhaps you will kindly turn your attention to it. I would like you to take special notice of the wording, all free Saturdays and Sundays, and also the wording, the observance of the principle of voluntary work on days which are legally free of work, because this wording is of key importance in explaining the content of the agreement in question.

Here it is. The Jastrzebie agreement must be read in its entirety. I share the view that one must not single out certain words and try to interpret these words out of context. This is a correct legal interpretation which our colleague here has presented [words indistinct]. If we adopt this position we will be able to see that the Jastrzebie agreement [words indistinct] signed already after the Gdansk agreement, by an overwhelming number of the mine personnel, that agreement has above all a more general importance which lies in the fact that implementation of certain elements of this agreement requires a change in national regulations.

[Another speaker] When the Central Statistical Office announces the production figures for January in a few days time then we shall see how this January compares with January 1980, which by the way was not very good either. In 20 days of January production was nearly the same as in 10 days of January of 1980. I do not want to use any demagogy here. This is not just a matter of free Saturdays here, it is also the matter of the general climate of excitement, the heated discussion and general lowering of labor productivity at the work enterprises.

This matter is greatly important because it stands to reason that we cannot talk of shortening working hours when labor productivity is declining. Shortening working hours must be compensated for by an increase in labor productivity and one can agree with all--if I may be allowed to use the expression--variants and one can discuss them on one condition: That these variants will assume that shortening working hours will be accompanied by an increase in labor productivity and in social living conditions.

[Another speaker] There is a certain inaccuracy in these formulations because the government, regarding the dates of work-free Saturdays, presented such a rigid stand that we have even had telephone calls from factories which wanted to tackle, wanted to implement the decision of the government but did not have coal, for instance. They literally could not make out if they could make a decision saying this Saturday was free, even in this proposal...

[Another speaker] This discussion, which is being conducted both by representatives of the ministry and also by colleagues from the industrial trade unions, authorizes us to draw certain conclusions which Solidarity rejected earlier from the practice of its fairly dynamic activities. This is a matter of government intentions. We have gone over so quickly to today's or last week's government proposals but we have forgotten about other ones, about those first ones which gave the working world not all that much--8 or 9 hours. Hence the question arises: These 9 hours plus these inappropriate negotiations which are one-sided and which are conducted with poker faces by both Solidarity and the industrial trade unions give rise to the question whether the government actions are credible and whether there is trust.

Here we can establish that these one-sided and arbitrary government decisions are felt by Solidarity to be an attempt to come to an understanding with the public over the heads of Solidarity, to quite simply exclude Solidarity from this dialogue. This applies not only to the issue of work-free Saturdays which is being discussed so extensively, [words indistinct] fragmentation of this stand. Bearing in mind the full implementation--and the government itself assures us of this--of all the points of the agreements in Jastrzebie, Gdansk and Szczecin about which so little is said [words indistinct] presents an initial proposal of compromise, which in most general terms aims at the following: Solidarity expresses deep confidence in administrative and state circles, accepts the principle of all Saturdays off and an 8-hour workday, but considering the existing economic difficulties and its willingness to help the state and government to create a certain margin for free movement, proposes to introduce in 1981 three Saturdays off and one working Saturday in a month.

[Another speaker] How many hours?

[Another speaker] One 6-hour Saturday, plus another version perhaps less useful which aims at two Saturdays off plus an increase of time off of 6 more days. At this moment Solidarity does not need gifts. Here again the question of negotiations arises. I think that the government has taken a very rigid and doctrinary stand, particularly during the latest negotiations last week. [Word indistinct] agreed to very many questions, first of all the need to discuss the speedy transfer to a 5-day week. We had discussed the problem of legalizing the absence of our members who obeyed the proper union authorities, [words indistinct] thus to recognize the 10th as a work-free day.

The discussion halted because of 24 January, which the government refused to accept as a work-free day. We had argued this point, argued about the need for broad consultation within the union. We had, as I said, made the initial proposal. The government must consider the fact that, as Zbyszek, Bujak and the branch unions said, the consultations cannot be along the lines of the old Central Council of Trade Unions [CRZZ] stereotype, (?So), the CRZZ either met to debate things, or not. The former was rather frequent. We must carry out a very extensive and deep discussion for we are dealing here with a problem which is still unresolved in the whole of our country and which is being felt not only in our country but also throughout Europe. In light of this, without wishing for more free gifts, we concluded that the principle of the equal amount of work-free hours should be applied right across the board in 1981, both to those who did turn up for work on 10 and 24 January and to those who failed to do so on those days. What we wanted, simply, was that our absence should be treated as part of our work-free days. We have given extensive arguments to support our views. We based our views on (?public) opinion which, after all, lent its support to our stand. More than 70 percent of workforces failed to turn up for work. Hence, we argued, the losses were much bigger and more extensive. We were reasonable, we wanted to avoid a division in society, a division splitting families, factories, towns, the entire country. We wanted to get this time. Later on we would give it back.

[Another speaker] Could you not have done it and worked on both Saturdays?

[Another speaker] If we had accepted that day as a workday, it would have been tantamount to retreating from our position, to legalizing all the activities of the government which, in our view, were not proper in the least. It would have meant depriving all support from all those people who were absent on 10 January and who put pressure on the relevant union organizations to take 24 January.

After all, our arguments revolved around [words indistinct] postponing this whole affair to some other day in February. Hence to accept a thesis of this kind was impossible. However, regarding the earlier accords, we state that they have been examined on a much wider plane, the plane of implmenting all the points of the agreements. Within that scope the position of the government was very rigid and precluded any further negotiations.

[Another speaker] I think that we can agree with one point expressed by Director Krawczynski, that is, the most important thing is that work will go on. Let us try to think about the conditions. This requires a certain recapitulation of facts, a very brief one. Let us then put on record that first there was an announcement of all Saturdays being free of work; the people of the country expected it. Second a proposal was published, without consulting with the trade unions, which differed in principle from the expectations referred to above. Third, for the first time talks between authorities and the Solidarity trade union, at least, took place on the subject on the 29th, that is just before the beginning of the new calendar year. Further, these negotiations resulted in an accord on one thing at least: that it is necessary to return to this matter. It was also agreed that negotiations would continue.

[Another speaker] It seems that they did continue.

[Previous speaker] One moment. It is my opinion that negotiations exist only if neither of the parties concerned insists on holding onto every single point and letter of the position which it had presented originally, at the preceding meeting.

Another point which is tremendously important on this issue: The government did not justify its variants. The note which we received on 6 or 7 January--it contained five pages and was the product of 5 months' study--cannot be treated seriously, Mr Director. It contained figures regarding economic consequences, derived completely out of thin air. One cannot form any attitude to these figures. I can only imagine how they were collected, namely by sending circulars to the government department asking: What will the consequences be? It is obvious how the government departments would reply. Just as in the case of strikes: If a pretext exists then it is possible to use it to cover the whole ineptitude; it is possible to say that everything is due to it.

To go further we met the government side last time expecting some proposals, any proposals, which would differ from the original stand even by a little. We received no such proposals. We did not get such a proposal. In these circumstances--although in my opinion it should not be like that--the union will present its preliminary proposal and will set it in motion. If necessary I shall give this motivation here.

What have we heard? We have heard that the government cannot adopt an attitude to it since this demands studies and research. But before that we heard something different: that the government did examine all the variants. Gentlemen, either the first of these statements is true or the second. Both this things cannot be true simultaneously.

Now the third matter, the most important one. We put this issue like this: If you cannot approve this proposal right now, gentlemen, because you must further examine it, although it seems strange, then let us decide to continue the talks. But in order to be able to continue the talks, if these are to be negotiations there must be least a smallest incentive to continue the talks. This incentive was voiced as follows: Let us decide that provisionally Saturdays are free until the negotiations have ended and next we shall deduct this time taken off from the amount of time decided upon in the negotiations. We also said two further things, in my opinion decisive things, namely: First, anyway there will be a stoppage next Saturday even if the Solidarity union does not call for it. So there will be losses. But some of the workers will be working and they will after that claim time off for these free Saturdays so that there will be more disturbances in work organization and more losses.

Second, we said that this country produces the amounts it produces least of all because of labor problems but because of problems with materials, power and all this. Therefore it would be preferable to take this time off, these free Saturdays, during winter months when there is a shortage of power than to postpone them until May or June for example.

The essence of this contention is in fact the attitude to the negotiations with the trade unions. The essence of this contention is the question: Is it possible to change a decision unilaterally and then defend it at all costs against the economic interests of the country? Or should a different attitude be adopted?

[Zmuda] Please gentlemen, perhaps one of you would like, but very briefly, please since [words indistinct].

[Another speaker] All right. [Words indistinct] The government work is based on a constitution, is a legal body, and here I hear (?about its) illegal actions. (?The court) has legislative powers, the government [words indistinct] and this of course stays in force.

Another matter is the fact that although, as we know, there has been a call for a change in the law, we know also that there has been a call for breaking the law--which in fact threatens the principles of law and order. The government had the right, on the basis of the Constitution, in a very awkward situation on the 31st, when, indeed, this awkward situation occurred and when what was at stake was a decision on the economic plans, particularly the plan for the month of January, to let managers of enterprises and the whole national economy know which days were free of work. This was the government's sacred and elementary duty. The government had to do it. The government had to do it because the government is responsible for public life, for the life of the whole nation, for organizing that life and for its proper functioning.

Regarding the consultation of the public, the presentation to the public, then, perhaps, it is only necessary to repeat what was said by minister [words indistinct] admitted self-critically, there is no need to hide it. We have not performed the formal and bureaucratic actions of sending in writing the first project: namely, on 6 December, I am sorry, on 6 November there was published our first variant. Unfortunately it was not sent to [words indistinct]. But in accordance with [word indistinct] customs, those who are familiar with them will know that if something is published, and this is an accepted norm throughout the world, then it is done so that people take notice of it--including the trade unions. Of course we apologize for it. This was a very critical mistake.

Director Krawczynski [words indistinct] that we have not published a number of variants. I would like, however, to say that our second variant covers all the problems referred to by Dr [words indistinct], are you against it? [Words indistinct] We can argue about details, we can extract this, present that or correct something else. We can go on discussing things. We can [words indistinct] we do not insist.

[Another speaker] [Words indistinct] keep it short.

[Previous speaker] I return to the matter to which I had referred before. It must be understood that the slogan--free Saturdays--is a slogan which is somewhat misleading. We are talking about a 5-day work week but after all, for God's sake, please realize this, gentlemen, that on Saturday at 12 o'clock you can buy a car in Paris. On Saturday you can buy, in Helsinki, [words indistinct]. You can buy anything in any shop. A similar situation exists in Italy. A similar situation exists in the (?FRG) and so on.

[Another speaker] Mr Director, we agree [words indistinct]. We do not insist that nobody should work on Saturday. [Words indistinct] that automobiles should be bought on Saturday.

[Another speaker] But it seems to me that, in general, there are few points between us [words indistinct].

[Another speaker] [Words indistinct] 3 hours [words indistinct] television [words indistinct] with the best will in the world they will not be able to stick this discussion, although the subject is strikingly interesting.

[Zmuda] I think each side presented its views which was the purpose of our debate.

[Another speaker interrupts] We have not yet [words indistinct].

[Zmuda] I would not like to go into insignificant details [words indistinct] simple to negotiate, to discuss and I think the viewers would really like to hear. Well, I am repeating my question, where do we stand? Or rather, not we, but you? What are you really talking about? You, that means trade unions, the government with the Ministry of Labor? Which is the last variant proposed? The gentlemen from Solidarity spoke on their variants. [Word indistinct] what is the attitude of the Ministry of Labor and the industrial trade unions towards this variant? If this variant suits you, but you have another one, and this was presented by [words indistinct]

[Another speaker] I would like to supplement this variant presented here by [name indistinct] by saying that it is clear [word indistinct] at present that both the Solidarity and the industrial trade unions wish for a gradual introduction of reduced working hours. What we are proposing, on the other hand, is linking this with the economic reform, with the program of economic stabilization. Therefore, we are proposing to have 50 percent free Saturdays in 1981, 75 percent of free Saturdays in 1982 and that the year 1983 becomes the final year of the process of implementation of the goal-variant [wariant docelowy]. I think that the discussion should focus on this at present.

[Another speaker] I would like to clarify this matter. When one is considering the conditioning, one must take into account two factors: first, the economic situation, the economic crisis. From this point of view working hours should be extended. Second, the social situation--and this is extremely important. Here we have an objective regularity, that is, there is such a phenomenon that social needs emerge [words indistinct] a form to be fulfilled is created and then social pressure begins. This is very obvious in this case. In the 1960's those countries which were introducing new standards of working hours continued it for nearly 10 years. In the 1970's they were no longer able to do it [words indistinct] and on the average this lasted 5 years. In Poland we are not only delayed but are also slightly cheated since that program did not succeed. Hence the pressure is so great that it should be immediately introduced. Here we need a compromise.

[Another speaker] Surprisingly, I think that we are beginning to reach agreement on the matter.

[Another speaker] I, in any case, see differences on details, but we all agree on the fundamental matters. The first fundamental point is that the reduction of working hours must be gradual. The duration of this gradual introduction is a matter for debate, that is, how many years? [Words indistinct] a second matter that is also quite clear is that the speedy reduction of working hours without the substructure of improved organization and increased productivity must, for purely technical reasons, cause production to drop.

[Another speaker] We are not listing losses which could be made up by the reserves at the government's disposal. All government reserves were used to introduce 26 Saturdays off in 1981. Somebody may say that a productivity increase of 2 or 3 percent is nothing. I am sorry but the productivity has not risen but has dropped.

[Another speaker] It depends on the mood.

[Another speaker] Yes, and therefore the government cannot say that something will be introduced because it believes that there will be productivity growth. We see, at best, stagnation or [words indistinct].

[Another speaker] Nevertheless, the government program is tenuous. Here we are arguing about 1.7 to 2.2 percent while our economy demands different scales of operation. The point is that productivity should improve not by 2 percent or 5 percent, but by 30 percent.

[Another speaker] As we said at the Council of Ministers; there are no materials and no energy; these are basic limits. Social confidence is of key importance for our country's economic situation at the moment. We asked the following question, which in our opinion was rhetorical: How much is increased confidence worth? How many points of time off?

Second, our economy is indeed passing through an extremely deep crisis. The fact that our economy is experiencing a deep crisis is not as important as what kind of a crisis it is. Here we can go to an economic level and talk about things which you gentlemen do not talk about at all. This is incredible. I am referring to the fact that in order to balance this economy on the side of production--I will not even mention the market--we are facing in the near future the necessity of closing some enterprises because of the lack of energy and spare parts, as well as an end to investments. These programs are already there. As a parenthetical note--nothing about them. They are again being prepared somewhere behind desks, even though the direct interests of the people are committed if this is the case. On one side there is the minimum amount of work done in the time available and on the other side we are on the threshold of considerable employee layoffs. These, in my opinion, are arguments which force us to say plainly that even in a crisis we can proceed quite a long way with the reduction of working hours. For reasons which no one understands this has never been mentioned by the government side. The arguments adduced in the five-page note are construed as though the reduction of working hours was a kind of gift offered to the community which results in nothing but economic losses. This is an absurd approach.

We have sent a letter to the government asking for the conclusion of talks and for the acceptance of free Saturdays by the end of January. I believe that 31 January is the very last date for the settlement of this matter in the interest of all of us. Thank you very much.

[Zmuda] If our program presented the differences in views and opinions concerning free Saturdays, and in fact concerning the reduction of working hours, and gave our viewers an idea of what it is all about, it will have fulfilled its task. I must say here, because Mr Rulocki has said that he was pleased that at least television has made the studio accessible to Solidarity, that it has done so quite often. Representatives of your union have participated in many economic and social television programs. Therefore, one cannot say that we are greeting you in our studio for the first time.

[Another speaker] After great battles.

[Zmuda] That may apply to smaller matters. Anyway, we listen carefully to the views of the colleagues from the industrial unions as well as to government representatives. I thank you very much for your attention and you, gentlemen, for your presence. I do not think that this will be the last meeting on this subject.

[Another speaker] In that case Mr Editor, why not make the next date?

[Zmuda] Thank you very much.

Comment on Debate

LD282216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday we listened attentively to a wise and interesting television discussion between the representatives of Solidarity, branch unions, and ministerial directors. It concerned reducing working hours as the source of the present tension. When it ended, I am sure that many of us were astounded. Where are we living? In the country of sensible men or in the land of the absurd? The surrealistic impression transpires not from the discussion itself but from its social background. Here, a group of sensible gentlemen calmly and politely debate matter-of-fact business. The differences of opinion dividing them are no more than a hair's breadth.

It seems that given 10 more minutes and proper authorization, they will be able to reach complete agreement and hug each other before many millions of television viewers. However, the same negligible difference of views in the country appears as a sharp and stubborn conflict. Strikes have halted tens of work enterprises and they disturb the life of more and more towns. A note of hostility appears in demands toward the state authorities. What is the matter? Is it another Saturday off per month and nonpayment for not working on Saturdays in January, or a creeping political revolt for which any excuse is good enough, the objective of which is unclear and unformulated and the result of which can only be horrific?

We would like to ask Solidarity a question: What are you striking for? If it does not concern working hours nor payment for 2 days in January, were your voices in yesterday's discussion just a game of deception? How are businesslike talks to be conducted under strike pressure? The new demands made to the authorities have been growing so fast that in the face of such an avalanche it is not important whether the parties agree on previously discussed matters or not.

Perhaps it is not the agreement that matters but the trial of forces? Strike demands have brought to the fore the reduction of working hours, but they are being followed by more serious questions. Often there appear various political demands. In our opinion, the government should say something in order to clarify certain basic questions and rules of the game which are in force. It should be said what, in light of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, is, can be and will be subject to negotiation and agreement, and what is not appropriate for negotiation and why.

It is the right of trade unions to decide together on working hours and remuneration, and to negotiate the conditions of their activity, such as further registration of new unions or access to television and press. There should be talks about the meaning of access because it is increasing, but demands are increasing also. It should be explained that access is one thing and attempts to dictate the content of publications in party and state mass media something else.

All this, in our opinion, can become the subject of an agreement.

However, when at the summons of trade unions, workforces go on strike in order to interfere with the administration of justice or demand that this gentleman should not be a voivoda or another a minister, then strikers should be simply told that it is no business of trade unions. Likewise, it is not the business of the state to select Solidarity officials.

In the Gdansk agreement Solidarity declared that it would not became a political party. Meanwhile, some demands made by local Solidarity cells have been typical political actions of an opposition political party. Thus, they constitute violations of the 1980 agreement and can lead to destruction of the compromise with all the attendant consequences.

Yesterday's television discussion prompts the conclusion that if the essence of the conflict is the problem of working hours then it constitutes a very feeble reason for strikes and once again setting the country on fire because in a democratic state such differences of opinion will always exist. They constitute a commonplace event in democracy. Besides, let us be realists. Should strikes become the usual response to clerical inefficiency, there will never be stability in Poland nor will there be normal work and normal living.

On the other hand, if an underlying aim of the growing conflicts in Poland is step-by-step undermining of the authority which signed the Gdansk, Szczecin, Jastrzebie and many other agreements, the result will be destruction of the agreements and the road to other agreements will be closed.

One can imagine what history books will have to say about people who bring this about. It is also certain that the authors of the textbooks will be reluctant to decide whether those who first created and then destroyed a great chance for Poland in 1980 and 1981 took into consideration the conceivable results of their actions or pushed forward, driven by good intentions but with fatal results.

COMMENTARIES ON STRIKES, FREE SATURDAYS ISSUE

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Saturdays

LD201040 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 20 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jan (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY quotes letters to the editors on the recent strikes and [words indistinct] of free Saturday and said that "everything indicates that as far as the crux of the matter is concerned, the overwhelming majority of the society as well (?as) a majority of the Solidarnosc members is of the opinion roughly convergent with the stand of the authorities, namely that we cannot afford free Saturdays and are not ready yet to carry out such a radical operation."

In the opinion of the daily, Solidarnosc, or rather some of its links, play much more tough and far more determined stand that branch unions which also demand their due rights. At present Solidarnosc has to do not with one but two partners: the authorities on the one side and the men in the street on the other, people tired and distraught with the inconveniences of everyday life, impatiently yearning for a bit of quiet and relative order.

"In choosing the ways of claiming their rights, just and well argumented as they are, Solidarnosc should take into account these moods and the possibility of falling into an unexpected conflict with the society in the name of which Solidarnosc speaks," concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Dangers Seen in Strikes

AU281517 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 81 p 2

[Article signed "(JOT.)": "Against Commonsense and Harming Everyone"]

[Excerpts] Today, in the heat of the moment, it is difficult to accurately estimate the economic losses suffered by our country through the further strikes and stoppages last Friday and Saturday. No doubt an estimate will show that we have irretrievably lost several billion zlotys in goods, which are difficult to exactly define--from foodstuffs through soap powders. Our shops, already conspicuous for their empty shelves, will not get those goods.

Last year's events initiated in our country a process of genuine, socialist renewal. The results of that process are now visible in many spheres of our life. The new trade unions, both the Solidarity and branch trade unions, are now an inseparable element of our social life and have their share in the processes of renewal. Orderliness, good organization and, above all, work constitute support for the renewal processes. He who disorganizes work impedes renewal because work is the supreme value and helps create supreme values.

Solidarity's recent actions have revealed a distinct conflict between the slogans of renewal and practical activities. All our people--who are getting tired and in part nervous--are becoming increasingly aware of it. Such a state of affairs poses the danger that Solidarity may lose the social trust it has won. He who escalates demands must always be aware of the fact that going too far always causes enormous losses. We want to believe in the collective wisdom of the workers class. It is also possible that advisors will be wise enough not to exceed those certain limits. Confrontation would be bound not only to bury the process of renewal but also to threaten bringing the values we rate most highly as a nation to ruin.

From that viewpoint, whatever hinders the functioning of the state conflicts with the country's interests and security, lowers its international authority. Whatever might undermine the principles of the system and the coalition gives rise to natural anxiety and opposition.

We soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, who by virtue of their day to day service continue, with a sense of patriotic duty, to mount their unceasing guard over the security of their socialist fatherland and its vital interests, cannot be and are not indifferent to another fact: Economic chaos and destabilization are a direct blow to the foundations of our country's defense and security because if the state is weak its defense is weak. That is why such a situation is bound to make a negative impact on the state's prestige and to undermine our credibility as an ally. These are obvious truths for soldiers. Today we all should be generally aware that the good of our republic must be regarded as the supreme law by everyone.

Cost 'Becoming Too Great'

LD282046 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP)--Today's Warsaw newspapers devote their commentaries to the new wave of strikes organized on the initiative of the Solidarity leadership which took place on 27 January in certain parts of Poland.

In a commentary entitled "The Cost Is Becoming Too Great", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that strikes have long since ceased to be an extreme measure by the Solidarity organizations: Strikes are becoming more and more the chief instrument for getting their demands fulfilled--political demands included!

In the present most complex situation in Poland, at a period when a qualitatively new and unprecedented legal and political scene is appearing and gaining strength, together with the natural trend of socialist renewal of the country, phenomena which give rise to alarm are also appearing. The strikes, escalation of demands, the noisy and pervasive campaign of handing out leaflets and displaying placards, the increasing aggressiveness of Solidarity cells toward state and administrative authorities, demagogy, often rudeness and even the use of psychological terror to uphold the "rights" and to "defend the interests" of the trade union, do not herald anything good despite the sometimes good intentions on the part of the activists in the trade union.

The impression is created that what is at issue is, in fact, not working hours, nor methods of consultation, nor any specific question. The aim is confrontation itself, a tireless struggle, pressurizing, and whipping up tension, with any pretext being used for strikes, pressurizing, conflicts and disturbances. Even if the problem of free Saturdays is solved, where is the guarantee that some new problem will not arise immediately afterward? It is as if the main aim here is to show who really rules the country.

Social Cost 'Too High'

LD281836 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] (PAP)--The latest strike action taken on 27 January by Solidarity cells and regional organizations disrupted the labor rhythm in several major industrial centers of Poland, writes the PZPR central committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU.

Even the most scathing accusations that the government is implementing the August agreements too slowly do not alter the fact that the disorganization of life in the country as a result of the strikes is undermining the material basis for implementation of those agreements.

When representatives of the government signed the agreements with the workers' committees in August and September, it was clear that the agreements placed an obligation on both sides, even though they were only in the form of workers' demands. The people on both sides who signed those documents recognized that fulfilling those clauses would be a difficult matter in a country facing an economic and social crisis.

The acceleration of that process is in our hands. It requires a wise resolve by all those who have an interest in the matter and who recognize the realities in the country.

This, however, is not what is actually happening. There exist attitudes of ignoring the social cost of the tension and the deepening conflicts and divisions. Regardless of what lies at the source of such attitudes, there can be no reconciliation simply because the consequences of these attitudes are disrupting our social interests and are aimed against our country, against our national interests.

The cost of these protests is too high. It is catastrophically high. There have to be persistent reminders of this, for confrontation is not and never has been the best way of solving disputes where common interests exist.

Government, Workers' Interests

LD230342 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 23 Jan 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP)--Strikes in every social condition may be a proverbial game that two can play. It always is so in our socio-political conditions when the products of socialized economy constitute the basis for shaping the social standard of living. Hitting by means of the strike weapon at the state and its economy we are hitting at ourselves as an element of that state, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

That is why the appeal for reason remains topical. It is an appeal in defense of our interests. These interests are not served by attempts to some organizers of strikes to add political slogans to strike actions. They hit out eventually at the process of renewal.

As a society we must show more consideration and wise resoluteness. It is necessary also because the strike actions give rise to emotions, activities and postures not intended by anyone, even the organizers of strikes themselves. Strike is the ultimate weapon also because it is a dangerous one, which slips easily from anyone's control, TRYBUNA LUDU points out.

TRYBUNA LUDU deplored that the Wednesday many-hour talks between the prime minister and representatives of Solidarity did not bring a positive solution to the question so important for the country as the disputed issue of shortening worktime.

"In the existing situation, before the problems are fully agreed--and this will take time--it is necessary to find an immediate solution for today. But certainly strikes, absence at work and proclaiming free Saturdays on one's own cannot be a solution," the daily declared. It said further:

"The problem concerns the most essential matters of working people and can be solved only on the partnership basis. When such important issues are at stake emotions cannot take the upper hand and resorting to strikes cannot become a rule of putting someone at bay. As a result of such actions, contrary to all appearances, it is not the government which is put at bay, but the economy, all of us."

The daily stressed that the shortening of workweek should be a gradual process. The ultimate goal, a 40-hour workweek, will be one of the basic aims for the nearest years to come.

Rakowski on 'Patriotic Task'

LD281506 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 28 Jan 81

["Common Duty"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jan (PAP)--In an article headlined as above, editor-in-chief of the weekly POLITYKA, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, writes in ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

We need stability of the social and political situation as we need air but no measure of loud appeals or principled statements will ensure this. This is not enough.

Again our country has entered a phase of heightened disquiet. This is a fact which is not only sad and painful but also extremely unfavourable for Poland and nothing good will come out of it. I fear that this is a struggle in which there will be no winners. An outside viewer can arrive at the conclusion that we are unable to set our house in order and emotions and passions prevail over common sense. If this should become a permanent state Poland's future appears to me bleak.

What is happening in Poland now is after all inconsistent with the thousands of words spoken during the last few months about our common maturity, developed sense of responsibility, etc. I think that the most urgent patriotic task today is to work perseveringly to achieve a unity of thought and action between the population and the country's leadership. By no means is the number of Poles small who want such unity because they know that without it the national community will not exist in the longer run.

If however there are people in our country who make it difficult for such pattern to emerge then public opinion is entitled to know their postures and viewpoints. This lies in the interest of the country and our future, Rakowski concludes.

JEDYNAK ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 31 AUGUST AGREEMENT

LD281058 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jan (PAP)--Andrezej Jedynak, the Council of Ministers' plenipotentiary for the supervision of the implementation of the decisions contained in the protocol of the agreement of 31 August 1980 signed by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee, has publicised a communique which reviews the implementation of the decisions contained in this document.

In line with Section (?One) of the Gdansk agreement, the free and self-governing trade union Solidarnosc has been registered, and till 22nd January the Warsaw Voivodship Council has registered 61 trade unions. The new trade unions have an opportunity to execute their duties contained in the statutes, voice their opinions on key decisions which concern the living conditions of the working people.

In accordance with Section Two of the Gdansk agreement, the regulation of the problem of strikes is reflected in the proposed draft provisions of the law of trade unions. The government has not changed its opinion that an abuse of strikes is contrary to the agreement.

As for the third section of the agreement, a draft law on the control of the press, publications and entertainment has been publicised. It has been subject to debates, also at meetings with the participation of the premier and the minister of justice. The government plans further consultations in order to work out a uniform text of the law.

A joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate has started to operate as a forum for the normalization of relations between the state and the Church. The Sunday mass is regularly broadcast on the radio. The diversity of views and ideas is reflected in the work of the radio, TV, press and publishing houses. The mass media brings extensive information about the work of Solidarnosc and other unions. Solidarnosc has its own printing equipment and uses the printing equipment at work establishments. An idea of publishing a national-scale Solidarnosc weekly has been approved. However, no programme for the content of this weekly has been presented.

As concerns Section Four of the agreement, the government states that the freedom of articulating views in the public and professional life is fully observed.

Citizens of the Polish People's Republic are obliged to obey legal regulations in accordance with the country's Constitution.

Effecting a successive section of the agreement, the government has presented a programme of socio-economic steps aimed at a normalization of the rhythm of work and a gradual extrication of the economy from the very difficult and complex socio-economic situation. The government "Report on the State of the National Economy" will be presented to the Sejm and the public. The first stage of work on a fundamental reform of the system of functioning of the economy has been concluded.

Implementing a successive section of the agreement, the government has set down an overall plan for universal pay raises. The fact that 12 million employees were granted pay raises over a period of virtually three months is an unprecedented attainment. The mean wage in the socialized sector of the economy grew by 24 percent in 1980. The 1981 wages fund will be by 17 per cent higher than last year. In line with the resolution of the 7th PUWP CC plenum, the government will elaborate and offer for a social discussion the proposed changes in the pay system.

As for a successive section of the Gdansk agreement, the government has taken several decisions aimed at protecting the living standard of the population, a reduction of the increase in the cost of living, and a compensation for the effects of price raises, in accordance with the resolution of the 7th PUWP CC plenum. The government is obliged to introduce this year a mechanism for the compensation of the rising cost of living and to ensure an influence of the social factor on price control.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MILITARY TRADE UNIONISTS

AU281700 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the 24 January session of the first national congress of the Civilian Armed Forces Employees' Union in Warsaw]

[Text] Speaking at the 24 January session of the first national congress of the Civilian Armed Forces Employees' Trade Union, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski said among other things that the congress was an important event in the life of the Polish People's Armed Forces and opened a new, higher phase of the partnerlike and contructive cooperation between the civilian employees of the Armed Forces and their trade union organization on the one hand, and the appropriate service echelons of the Armed Forces on the other.

The Ministry of National Defense pledges its good will and best intentions in implementing joint decisions. What is more, it is its wish that relations between military bodies and trade union echelons be distinguished by mutual respect, sympathy, understanding and trust countrywide.

We have marched in the same ranks for almost 36 years--from the moment our army became a peacetime army. We profess the same socialist ideas, we share our joys and worries and, above all, we share our achievements. The contribution by the civilian employees to the Armed Forces and to Poland's defense and security is invaluable, and is becoming increasingly more significant because the scope for employing civilians in the Armed Forces is consistently expanding and the positions occupied by them are constantly gaining in importance.

Your trade union will actively participate in personnel and organization policy which will be developed in this direction. Your trade union will also share responsibility for the principle that the right man should be in the right place. Living and working conditions will be gradually improved and response to people's needs and concerns will be intensified. We will also constantly enrich people-to-people relations and strengthen the genuine integration of military families through work that one likes and through community living that makes everyone happy.

The objective conditions for that exist and stem from the socialist system's principles, which the People's Armed Forces, which are essentially democratic, have always followed and always will. These conditions also stem from the good experience we have gained along the same path over many years.

W. Jaruzeslki sincerely praised old civilian employees for their great services to the Armed Forces and for their sense of duty and high work morale. He also spoke of the hopes that the Ministry of National Defense attaches to the energy and constructive militancy of the young generation of civilian employees.

Every military employee consciously and voluntarily assumes large duties, which have special characteristics. In their form they constitute work and in their content they constitute service. W. Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that, better than anyone else, military employees are able to evaluate soldierly labors, especially the responsible service, the efforts made at any time at all and the constant availability and readiness of the regular cadres.

This poses a reflection. The establishment of the Civilian Armed Forces Employees Trade Union precisely at the present time is of domestic, public and social significance because just today when work absentees have stopped or restricted the performance of so many factories and enterprises, the members of the Civilian Armed Forces Employees Trade Union and almost all the affiliated and nonaffiliated civilian employees of the Armed Forces have arrived en masse to do their jobs and have supplied yet another great proof that they share civic responsibility and concern for the country's stability and defense. This means that they have voted with their own work against lax discipline, against the dangers of chaos and against the impoverishment of the socialist state's substance. May this be an initial moral capital and a worthy achievement of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of the Civilian Armed Forces Employees. May it be a favorable harbinger of our future cooperation.

Your trade union, born of the implementation of the sixth and seventh plenum resolutions, has created new and more extensive ties between the Armed Forces and society, the workers class and all working people.

Those values will be constantly strengthened. Only on the basis of socialism and a socialist renewal will we be able to overcome whatever is bad and in conflict with our ideology, as well as to preserve, consolidate and develop whatever was and is most valuable in People's Poland and what is the product of the struggles and toils of many generations and the patriotic and internationalist achievements of our people.

"I am convinced, dear comrades in service," W. Jaruzelski said in conclusion, "that we will tread that road together because it is the only road to peace, calm and socialist progress in our country--the only road to ensure security and independence for it. Please accept my congratulations on your favorable and, I believe, fruitful congress, and my best wishes for new achievements in your jobs and trade union activities, as well as for good health and every prosperity."

STUDENT PROTESTS, SIT-IN CONTINUE AT LODZ UNIVERSITY

LD271738 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] The sit-in and occupation of the University of Lodz and the Medical Academy are continuing. Today it was joined by the students of Lodz Technical University and an action of solidarity sit-in [solidarne czekanie] is in progress in the Higher State Musical School.

Today, just as every other day, the intereducational establishments' commission is in session. It is to be strengthened by representatives of other students from educational establishments all over Poland. They are to represent students in talks with the minister of science, higher education and technology. The arrival of Minister Gorski is expected tomorrow.

Ministry Commission To Negotiate

LD281758 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] [Announcer] This morning the Senate of Lodz University held a session in the university library meeting hall. In addition to rectors and deans the session was attended by 13 students elected to take part in the work of university authorities and by directors of individual institutes. The session discussed current issues of university life and was closely connected with the strike which is affecting almost the entire Lodz academic community. It also discussed yesterday's meeting between the collegium of rectors and Minister Janusz Gorksi, which took place in Warsaw.

Here is Jozef Wojciezczyk to tell you more about academic affairs:

[Wojcieszczyk] What students are trying to achieve will be explained by Pawel Ujazdowski and Wojciech Walczak.

[First unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] what is it that we are campaigning for? We are campaigning for our university to obtain autonomy in order to achieve a state of affairs in which everything to do with the university would be decided by the university and not by the minister. All the demands we have made serve this end.

[Second unidentified speaker] Our university should, in a way, be more than a school for professional knowledge. It should also be a school of social behavior. We have not had this kind of school. For 35 years people have just been talking about democratic education and we now know the results of this very well--we are all (?strung up).

What we want to do now is to construct a democratic university which would also be a school of social behavior, a school of democracy. This is linked with the democratization of life throughout the country. This is why our general social demands are so important, quite apart from our other demands.

[Wojcieszczyk] Why is it all taking so long?

[Second unidentified speaker] The ministry has not taken up the (?proposal to hold) talks. Perhaps today we shall hear some constructive proposals.

[First unidentified speaker] We simply must be allowed to settle our own affairs. We know that the form our action is taking is a little drastic but in our view it is the form which will enable us to gain the aims I have mentioned.

[Wojcieszczyk] The strike-protest action taken by students has gained the support of the university committees of the PZPR as well as of the Solidarity university organizations of the Union of Polish Teachers. But what is less praiseworthy is the fact that the list of the students' demands is constantly growing. At the moment the number of demands is in excess of 50--that is, official demands made before today.

Now some last minute news: As soon as the Senate session ended at 1500, Minister Gorski and representatives of the Student Committee of Unity agreed that negotiations between the striking students and a ministry commission will start tomorrow evening at Lodz University Philology Department which at present is occupied by striking students.

GDANSK VOIVODSHIP REFUSES FISZBACH RESIGNATION

LD281948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Voivodship peoples' councils met in Gdansk and Katowice today. In Gdansk, matters connected with strengthening the role of peoples' councils and increasing their influence on the economic life of the region were discussed.

In a secret ballot, the Gdansk Voivodship Peoples' Council refused to accept the resignation of Tadeusz Fiszbach from the function of chairman of the council. By a majority of votes he was instructed to remain in this post.

During the session of the Katowice Voivodship Peoples' Council, the budget and the fundamental directions and provisions of the plan for the economic development of the voivodship during 1981 were approved.

Councillors unanimously approved the appeal addressed to Premier Jozef Pinkowski in which they expressed their deep anxiety over the economic situation of the country and the continuously deepening process of destabilization of national life.

Councillors asked the premier to instruct the government to take all necessary decisions and all appropriate actions favoring normalization and stabilization of state and national life, and thus ensure an undisturbed process of renewal.

PROMINENT CATHOLIC CITED ON CURRENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS

LD241734 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] A prominent Polish Catholic today told the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY that the Solidarnosc Trade Unions and the Church in Poland have a very big role to play in building the right climate and motivations for the national renewal. But he stressed that a new style of government and credible information were also vital in endowing people with a sense of purpose.

Mr Andrzej Wielowieyski, member of the Catholic intelligentsia club, Praesidium, said, among other things, that "people did not believe in the propaganda of success and now they do not care about the propaganda of a disaster. Without honest, wise and in-depth information about the economic and social issues, the public will not properly react to the situation.

"The society as a whole still does not have any idea about the premises of a given decision and lacks the conviction that it is right. The community does not know, for example, how long would the meat coupon system be in force and what is to happen when it goes. The society also watches with distrust the issue of work-free Saturdays.

"Yet, one needs a sense of purpose in what he is doing, as well as hope and certain prospects. So far, we still have not got a programme which would even in general tell us what we could rely on and when. Only all these factors together would facilitate the emergence of new motivations.

"Solidarnosc is to a large extent co-responsible for the success of the reform. It is responsible for the social climate indispensable for carrying out the reform.

"I think that in the great trial, that is the introduction of the reform, the Church will play a very big role. But I think that the lines of influence will be somewhat shifted here.

"For many years the impact and power of the Church have consisted in the fact that a great many people found support and shelter in the Chuch, especially at times of difficulties, in various threatening situations when the Church gave people the feelings of identity and human dignity.

"The Church has often played the role of a critic, backing up certain social demands and postulates.

"Now I think, while not resigning from its criticism, which still is very useful and important, the Church will carry out a more effective social service that currently should aim beyond all at better initiation in and preparation for social life. It should bear influence on the social attitudes of people."

Asked where he would see the greatest perils for the reform's success, he pointed to two issues: the halting of genuine democratization of social relations, and actions aimed at weakening Solidarnosc.

SCIENCE ACADEMY URGES DIALOGUE TO RESOLVE CRISES

LD282102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] The president of the Polish Academy of Sciences [PAN], Prof Aleksander Cieysztor chaired today's Warsaw meeting of the PAN Presidium. The meeting discussed and adopted a program of activities for the PAN Presidium for this year. It also discussed the program of work connected with the ammendment of the bill on PAN and its statute. A committee for the problems connected with the PAN bill and its statute was set up.

A decision was adopted concerning the extension of the term of the PAN scientific committees. During the debate a statement was endorsed which says, among other things, that after the months since last year's protests, months of critical analysis and assessments concerning the settlement of accounts, a new wave of dangerous social conflicts is emerging. The sharpness of these conflicts and the emerging dangers is in no proportion to their causes. This results from the fact that normal liaison channels have not been found which would allow the beginning of businesslike discussions while the conflicts build up.

The discussions started after the disputes came to light, the statement stresses, serving political propaganda more than resolving the issues in dispute. Society cannot afford a pretense of action which threatens yet another economic social crisis. This is why, while expressing the high degree of anxiety caused by this state of affairs, the PAN Presidium supported at today's meeting the method of dialogue and negotiation as a model for solving social conflict as tried out during the Polish summer. It was stressed that it is urgent to start implementing a credible program of reforms approved by the society as soon as possible.

The main burden, the statement says, linked with embarking on the correct activities at the right time, is shouldered by the authorities of our country. We need a program which will open development prospects and prospects for the consolidation of social democracy.

At the same time, in its statement, the PAN Presidium urged Solidarity not to abuse strike actions.

SOLIDARITY FOOD CONFERENCE DENOUNCES RATIONING

LD281442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] A national conference of delegates of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity devoted to the food economy ended in Bydgoszcz yesterday [27 January]. Experts from many scientific institutions took part in the conference. Stressing that the projected rationing of certain foodstuffs such as meat, butter and sugar, among others, is a necessary evil, the participants in the conference pointed out the need to limit the duration of rationing and to supply the market during this period with all other foodstuffs rich in animal protein.

ISSUANCE OF MEAT RATIONING CARD POSTPONED

LD291054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 29 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PAP announcement, meat ration cards will not be introduced on 1 February. Proposals for rationing meat and its products have raised numerous reservations and this is why the decision to ration meat will have to be more thoroughly analyzed.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC BILLS

LD281744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] As we have already reported, the Commission for Economic Reform is in session in Warsaw today, chaired by Premier Jozef Pinkowski. The subject of the debate is two draft laws: about state enterprises and workforces' self-government, prepared by the problem team of the commission for matters of self-government and the legal foundations of the functioning of the national economy.

The documents are being given a critical evaluation and members of the commission are expressing their attitudes to the proposed solutions. The urgency to issue both these legal acts is being stressed--an urgency which is further heightened by the present sociopolitical situation in our country.

The theses of the draft laws refer to one of the fundamental aims of the economic reform, that is, to increase the independence and self-government of enterprises.

These have met with a favorable response by all the groups represented in the commission: representatives of the government, scientists and Solidarity.

But during the discussion a number of reservations have been expressed and proposals made for amendments to the proposed solutions and mechanisms. The various functions of self-governments, as well as the tendencies to curb their autonomy have been criticized.

Much controversy has been aroused by the proposed method of appointing directors of enterprises: either by a superior organ in consultation with the self-government, or by the self-government, with the approval of the superior organ.

It has been stressed that both draft laws should be approved as soon as possible.

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC REFORM

LD241722 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] The elite of Polish economic scientists has agreed that the state of social consciousness is at present the main barrier to the introduction of economic reforms which are vital for getting Poland out of her present crisis. Gathered at a symposium organized by the Planning Institute, they complained that it is difficult to bring home to the average Pole the truth about the country's economic situation.

As for the situation itself, the scientists were unanimous in stating that the disturbance of economic equilibrium has reached a qualitatively new stage and one speaker went so far as to call it a total disintegration of national economy.

Giving an account of the symposium, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that there was a full agreement that "unless dramatic measures are adopted and unless people stop expecting miracles, tensions and disproportions will grow like an avalanche and every month's delay will make it so much more difficult to radically tidy up the country's affairs."

"It will be increasingly difficult to restore normal rhythm of economic activity without determined moves which would limit market demand on one hand and encourage a maximum growth of the output of the commodities the people want on the other."

The economists warned the society it will have to pay the cost of overcoming the difficulties as this will entail a lowering of the standard of living, but they were aware that large sections of the society maintain that, not being responsible for what had happened, they should be spared the consequences of the crisis.

"Hence the need for full information from an official source, confirmed by another source--one enjoying the confidence of the public," one speaker said. "Only then the society will support the proposed solutions, provided the aims and the ways of reaching them are spelled out in detail."

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CIRCLES 24 JAN

AU281708 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Premier Jozef Pinkowski at 24 January Warsaw meeting with agricultural circles' functionaries to discuss agricultural problems]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, Premier J. Pinkowski said, among other things, that nothing is now so important as agricultural development.

We are very pleased, he said, that the self-government groups of agricultural circles have taken resolute action to solve rural areas' crucial problems and that they have clearly and effectively defined the conditions to achieve this.

Lively discussions are continuing in the rural areas, during which self-government groups effectively defend the interests of the agricultural circles and the countryside's socio-economic goals. The villages need an organization that will give them specific assistance. Agricultural circles can be just such an organization because they have rich achievements, tested functionaries and large technical facilities. Also, decisions have been made to stimulate other echelons of rural self-government groups--echelons such as the branch unions and associations of farm producers. A recent decision in that connection has ensured the material basis for their work.

Speaking of the decisions to create better conditions for farm development, J. Pinkowski stressed that the government is preparing the agricultural development program for 1981-85 on the basis of the directives adopted jointly by the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Presidium.

Very soon, the program will be discussed by rural self-government groups. Aside from that, the government has recently made eight various decisions on many crucial agricultural problems, including the rational tilling of land. Among other things, those decisions are aimed at simplifying the turnover of land and the takeovers of farms, at effectively protecting farmlands and, consequently, at making individual farmers certain that their farming is an enduring proposition.

J. Pinkowski appealed to self-government groups to make further energetic efforts to most effectively use production means, especially those in short supply, and to promote neighborly cooperation to meet various mutual needs--for example, the need for seeds for spring sowing. The state tries to exploit every possibility to increase assistance, including fodder for breeders. On its part, self-government groups should do all they can to help farms maintain the present numbers of animals and then restore them to their original strength. We expect self-government groups to submit proposals on how to improve the present system of supplying farms with fodder, coal and other commodities. We also expect them to carefully control implementation of the binding principles in that regard.

Self-government groups should also focus their attention on issues connected with a broadly conceived social progress in rural areas.

RADOM VOIVODA FORMS BLACK MARKET COMMISSION

LD270812 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] The Radom Voivoda has formed a commission for combatting the black market. It is to control market prices and check the sources of goods. The commission includes representatives of the voivodship office, militia and trading enterprises.

GRABSKI RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR IN WARSAW

LD262248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 26 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jan (TANJUG)--Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, tonight received Muhidin Begic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland. They had a broad exchange of views on the present activity of the PZPR and LCY and on the socioeconomic development of the two countries.

The assessment was made during their conversation that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland and cooperation between the parties of the two countries were developing successfully and they expressed their mutual interest in the continued continuation and further enhancement of such cooperation.

BULGARIAN AGRARIAN DELEGATION MEETS ZSL PRESIDIUM

AU290933 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 29 Jan 81

[BTA corresponent's report]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union headed by its Secretary Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, arrived in Poland at the invitation of Mr Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the chief committee of the United Peasants' Party and marshal of the Polish Sejm.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Gucwa began talks in which they exchanged views on the state and prospects for cooperation between Europe's two oldest peasants' parties and pointed to the significance of close coordinated actions between the two parties in the struggle for the assertion of a policy of peace and cooperation between peoples, for the assertion of a policy of detente.

Yesterday in the afternoon a session was held of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union's delegation with the Presidium and the Secretariat of the United Peasants' Party of Poland. At the session a detailed review was made and information was exchanged on the basic problems facing the two fraternal parties at the present stage and of the two peasants' parties' work to resolve them, to climb new higher peaks in the socialist construction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland. It was stressed in the talks that the two parties' unflinching membership of the closely-knit family of the socialist community constituted the basis for such achievements. The all-round cooperation and the socialist economic integration, the active contribution to the strengthening of the might of the Warsaw Treaty made it possible for Bulgaria and Poland to score remarkable successes in the political, economic and cultural life of their countries.

It was unanimously stressed at the session that the People's Republic of Poland has been and will remain an inseparable part of the united family of the socialist countries. The Polish comrades have stressed that the Polish United Workers' Party and its loyal ally, the United Peasants' Party, together with all the other democratic forces in the country will decisively curb the dangerous activity of the anti-socialist and the counterrevolutionary elements aimed at undermining the foundations of the socialist system.

BRIEFS

PDRY CULTURAL PROGRAM--A program for implementing the cultural agreement between the Goverment of Poland and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for the years 1981-82 was signed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. The document determines the lines for the development of mutual cooperation in culture, and science and education, with particular consideration for training scientific cadres and Yemeni specialists in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AMBASSADORIAL CREDENTIALS

Set Herabat of Thailand

AU281950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jan (AGERPRES)--On January 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received the letters of credence of the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand in Bucharest, Set Herabat.

The Thai ambassador conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship and esteem on behalf of His Majesty Phumiphon Adunyadet, king of Thailand, as well as wishes of welfare and prosperity for the Romanian people.

In the brief speech the ambassador delivered on the occasion, the good realtions were highlighted that have developed between Romania and Thailand on a political, economic and cultural plane as well as in other fields of mutual interest particularly over the last few years.

Pointing to the principles that guide Thailand's foreign policy, which is grounded on detente, friendship, non-interference in domestic affairs and non-aggression against all its neighbours, the ambassador pledged to contribute, through his entire activity, to the strengthening and expansion of the cordial relations between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed to the king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet, wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace and prosperity for the Thai people.

In his speech, the Romanian head of state pointed to Romania's activity on an international plane for a broad collaboration and cooperation with the other states of the world on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force. We consistently work--he said--together with all the peace and progress-loving countries for the establishment of a climate of detente, understanding and cooperation in the world, for the surmounting of the difficulties characteristic of the current international life, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate issues, for the implementation of resolute measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the building of a new international economic order.

The Romanian president also pointed to the ascending course of the Romanian-Thai relations of collaboration, stressing that Romania would do everything possible for their further high-rate development both bilaterally and internationally.

After the ceremony of handing over the letters of credence, a talk was conducted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Thai ambassador, Set Herabat, that passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Attending the ceremony and the talk were Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council.

Marcel Beaux of France

AU281632 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Marcel Beaux, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to our country.

Presenting his credentials, the French ambassador extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the feelings of high esteem and regard harbored by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, toward the head of the Romanian state, as well as wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for prosperity to the Romanian people.

In his speech, after stressing that friendship between France and Romania is based on old and close historical links and that French-Romanian cooperation at the economic, political and cultural level is crowned with better and better results, the French ambassador pointed out that the visit paid by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Romania in March 1979 and the later meeting in France with President Nicolae Ceausescu in July 1980 were excellent proof of the lasting nature of relations uniting our countries, and of the fruitful nature of the dialogue they carry on. French-Romanian cooperation, the speaker stressed, is a natural thing based on respect for the principles of sovereignty, noninterference, and equality of rights. This joint work will not prejudice anyone, and promotes peace and development to mutual advantage.

Therefore it is enough for us to prove our political will and the desire to continue this work so that nothing can oppose it. In this respect, the French ambassador stressed that he will make every effort to continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and France.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes extended, and conveyed to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing feelings of esteem and regard, together with most cordial wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for prosperity and peace to the friendly French people.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed the traditional Romanian-French friendship and cooperation based on fully equal rights and mutual respect, which are facilitated by their joint Latin origin and by the multifaceted affinities of language and culture between the two peoples. The dialogue which began with General De Gaulle, the speaker stressed, continued and deepened with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and has strengthened the bases of cooperation between our countries and peoples. We note with satisfaction that Romanian-French relations of fruitful cooperation at various levels have experienced an upward development in the past years.

The visit the French president paid to Romania in March 1979, and the visit I paid to France in July 1980, the speaker said, and the talks and understandings that were concluded have given new impetus to bilateral and mutually advantageous cooperation. We believe that all preconditions exist for Romania and France to continue to expand, by common efforts, their fruitful cooperation and collaboration both as regards economic, political, cultural and scientific-technical relations and in the international arena.

Our countries and peoples are deeply interested in actively cooperating to assert the policy of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, and to promote the cause of general progress, peace and understanding among nations.

At the end of his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the French ambassador success in fulfilling the mission entrusted to him, and assured him of the complete support of the state council, the Romanian Government and of his own support.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Marcel Beaux, ambassador of the French Republic.

CONGOLESE PARLIAMENTARIANS END VISIT, DEPART

AU282145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jan (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, January 28, the Congolese parliamentary delegation led by Jean Ganga-Zanzhoo, president of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo, concluded their visit to Romania. On departure, the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN SOMALIA

AU281625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, assistant to the president of the Somali Democratic Republic, received in Mogadishu Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry. The ensuing talks focused on the current stage of relations of economic cooperation between the two countries, and measures that have to be taken to continue to develop and diversify them in light of the decisions established by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party [SSRP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Economic talks also began in Mogadishu between the Romanian and Somali economic delegations led by Angelo Miculescu and Abdallah Mohammed Fadil, member of the Somali Revolutionary Council and chairman of the economic commission of the SSRP Central Committee.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS BELGIAN OFFICIALS

AU241956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Brussels, 24 Jan (AGERPRES)--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, called on Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium.

Within the consultations with Alfred Cahen, director general for political affairs, the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the sides exchanged views in depth regarding problems of the further development of the relations between the two countries and some problems of the present international situation.

Special attention was paid to the Madrid conference. The sides highlighted the will and preoccupation the two countries manifest as to making an active contribution to the successful development and conclusion in positive substantial results, of the conference which should be a significant stage in the process of consolidating the security and developing the collaboration in Europe.

The consultations were participated in by the Romanian ambassador in Brussels and by the Belgian ambassador in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AU282038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Jan (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on Wednesday, January 28 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the meeting the report was debated and approved regarding the fulfilment of the single national plan for Romania's economic and social development in 1980 and in the entire 1976-1980 five-year plan period. The Political Executive Committee decided that the communique on the fulfillment of the single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in the 1976-1980 internal be released and in this connection adopted a resolution and call which is to be released.

Next, the Political Executive Committee examined the report on the application of measures wet by the national conference of the party of December 1977 with regard to the improvement of the activity of judicial bodies, procurator's office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to the improvement of the legislation, adequate measures being set. The Political Executive Committee pointed to the duties incumbent on people's councils, militia bodies, and organs of the procurator's office in the firm application of the laws of the country with a view to strengthening public order. Likewise, it was recommended to party organizations, mass and public organizations, educational means to intensify their political work of educating the working people in the spirit of a civilized behavior, of the observance of the norms of conduct and coexistence of the socialist society.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the visit of friendship he paid to Bulgaria on January 21, 1981, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Political Executive Committee fully approved and was highly appreciative of the productive results of the fresh Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialogue. The talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, warm friendship and mutual esteem characteristic of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, of the relations between the two countries, parties and peoples, highlighted the diversity, thoroughness and lastingness of the relations between Romania and Bulgaria, which have steadily expanded and diversified in the years of socialism. The two party and state leaders highlighted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of productive cooperation developed and deepened steadily on most diverse planes on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of full equality, respect of national independence and sovereignty, in the spirit of the provisions of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romania and Bulgaria signed in 1970. It was stressed that the tasks and objectives set by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov during the official visit the Bulgarian party and state delegation paid to Romania, as well as during the two friendly meetings in Voden and Timis in 1980, were successfully fulfilled.

The Political Executive Committee attaches special importance to the fact that during the recent talks held in Ruse new understandings were reached meant to contribute to the further intensification and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation in the sphere of material production, in the technico-scientific field which serves the economic development of the two countries, the socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria.

The Political Executive Committee also highlighted the special importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on some current questions on the international life, of the communist and working-class movement. On this occasion too, Romania's and Bulgaria's determination was reaffirmed to unabatedly work, together with the other socialist countries, the progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces everywhere, for the development of the process of detente, for the adoption of effective measures of disarmament, of ensuring peace and security in Europe and in the world, for the promotion of an ever broader and unhampered collaboration among peoples.

The Romanian-Bulgarian dialogue emphasized the need to do everything possible for the settlement of interstate issues by peaceful means, by negotiations alone, starting from the observance of each people's independence, from the interests of peace and international collaboration. As already stressed during the talks, it is particularly important that the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the states that participated in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe proceed in a constructive spirit so as to come to a successful end, lead to the adoption of a decision regarding the convening of a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, to the manysided development of cooperation among all the countries of the continent, establish the organization of a follow-up meeting devoted to collaboration and security in this part of the world. The Political Executive Committee considers as highly important Romania's and Bulgaria's determination to make all efforts for strengthening the relations of friendship, collaboration, good neighborliness and understanding among the countries and peoples in the Balkans.

The Political Executive Committee unanimously approved the understandings and conclusions reached during the visit and set measures for their translation into fact, for the expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between Romania and Bulgaria, in the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of the socialist countries, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

STATE COUNCIL MEETING ON COUNTY REORGANIZATION

AU241418 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 24 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Jan (AGERPRES)--Gathered on January 23 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council of Romania debated and approved proposals with regard to some improvements in the administrative organization of the country's territory.

Taking account of the development of industry in the current counties of Ialomita and Ilfov, of the need to make maximal use of the land of this important agricultural area of the country, as well as with a view to ensuring better supplies of vegetables and fruit the Bucharest Municipality, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decided the reorganization of the current counties of Ilfov and Ialomita and the creation of the following counties:

1. Giurgiu County with Giurgiu Municipality as county seat;

2. Ialomita County with Slobozia Municipality as county seat;

3. Calarasi County with Calarasi Municipality as county seat.

It was also decided that the agricultural district of Ilfov be set up subordinated to the Bucharest Municipality People's Council.

MOSCOW SEES SOLIDARITY AS 'ILL-TEMPERED RARE FISH'

LD281320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 28 Jan 81

[TANJUG Correspondent Savo Bosanac "special" report: "Acceptable and Unacceptable 'Solidarity'"]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jan--Straining in Poland in recent days, renewed strikes and the Solidarity trade unions' opposition to the government decision that two Saturdays in a month be working days have prompted the Soviet press to draw a very clear line pointing out differences between two wings of that labor organization. One of its wings is characterized as the right, antisocialist wing. This is to single out the behavior of those working collectives which did not work when they should have done so.

Of late, the "Solidarity" trade unions are criticized very often in the Moscow press. Manifestations held as negative here are the most often--directly or indirectly--seen as a consequence of the activity of the "Solidarity" trade unions, i.e. of their leadership. Therefore, being distinguished in criticisms leveled at the "Solidarity" trade unions are equality signs between this organization and those forces which have so many times been called anti-socialist, anti-Polish, antipatriotic, counter-revolutionary and something like that here.

Such a form of organizing workers in Poland is seen here as a manifestation that hardly could be in line with nature of socialism in Eastern European countries. Even when taking the recognized specific features of socialist countries into account, the "Solidarity" trade unions look to many here like an ill-tempered rare fish.

The press points out, however, that all "Solidarity" should not be judged by the same standards, since all the members of these trade unions do not act in the same manner, as also shown in the dispute over working Saturdays.

It is by showing the dividing line of the "Solidarity" trade unions that earmarked is that part of this organization against which it is thought here a persistent and unyielding political struggle must be waged for the stabilization of political and economic life, for preventing even heavier losses in the national economy and for preventing a situation which--this is also heard among Soviet observers--could at some time make the army turn out in the streets to establish law and order. The Moscow press has several times emphasized that the Polish Army without reserve give support to the policy of Poland's party and state leadership.

LCY'S JANZIC DEPARTS FOR 'WORKING VISIT' TO USSR

LD281242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today for a working visit to the USSR. At Belgrade Airport he was seen off by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY MEETS SETINC, POPIT IN SLOVENIA

LD282250 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (CETEKA)--Josef Kempny, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and Central Commitee secretary, visit Yugoslavia since Monday, held talks in Ljubljana Wednesday with Franc Setinc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia.

The two officials informed each other of the topical tasks of their parties, preparations for the congresses of the League of Cummunists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and the economic development in Czechoslovakia and Slovenia. They emphasized interest in the promotion of the traditionally good cooperation.

Josef Kempny met later in Ljubljana with Franc Popit, chairman of the League of Communists of Slovenia. They discussed the activity and targets of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the League of Communists of Slovenia and relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

MIJATOVIC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON PRC EARTHQUAKE

AU282135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the severe earthquake that hit the Chinese Province of Sichuan, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency a telegram expressing condolences and solidarity to Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON TRADE WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

AU282055 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jan 81 p 7

[Zivojin Todorovic article: "Yugoslavia's Economic Cooperation With the Arab Council: Despite Difficulties, Everything Normal"]

[Summary] Yugoslav exports to the Arab countries of the Middle East and Gulf area have been increasing for years. However, last year and the beginning of this year have been characterized by several exceptional circumstances. What is involved are our large purchases of oil in the area, primarily in Iraq, and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

What is expected in this very significant economic region this year? Konstantin Arsic, chief of the sector for Arab countries in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, gave us some information about this.

In the first 11 months of last year, the value of Yugoslav exports to Iraq was $250,650,000. We exported various goods to Iraq and performed many services, whose value increased 20 percent compared with the preceding year. The second important partner in the Arab area is Egypt, where we exported goods worth over $140 million, or 40 percent more than in 1979, followed by Libya with exports worth $133,555,000, or 45 percent more than in 1979, and Sudan with $43.15 million.

Yugoslav imports from Iraq in the first 11 months of last year increased 13 percent and totaled $863,325,000. Oil imports accounted for 99 percent of our imports from Iraq. Our imports from Libya increased and totaled nearly $240 million, from Algeria some $95 million and from Egypt $50.6 million.

The Arab countries are great importers of food, and they showed great interest in imports of sheep from Yugoslavia, which we were unable to meet. On the other hand, our exporters delivered various consumer goods to the Arab countries. Last year, the value of these goods was over $350 million. Good results were also achieved in exports of machine equipment, primarily electrical engineering products. Last year, the value of energy equipment, vehicles and tractors totaled some $400 million. Favorable conditions exist for an increase in these exports in view of the fact that we are working on important capital projects in the area.

Briefly, this year our exports to the Arab area could be increased to $1.3 billion, while imports could total $1.7 billion.

It is expected that this year the Arab countries will take the leading place in our trade with the developing countries. Last year, the countries of the Middle East and Gulf area accounted for 60 percent of Yugoslavia's trade with the developing countries, while their share in Yugoslavia's overall foreign trade was 10 percent.

DRAGOSAVAC RECEIVES FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD290502 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received a delegation of the French United Socialist Party, which is led by Victor Leduc, the national secretary. In a friendly conversation, Dragosavac briefed the guests on the basic orientations of the LCY's activity on the domestic level, and on its views concerning a number of topical international issues. Victor Leduc spoke about sociopolitical trends in France and about the activities of the French United Socialist Party on the international level.

After the discussion, Dragosavac held a dinner in the guests' honor.

GRLICKOV CHAIRS COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD282246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will continue developing cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties. The above was decided at a session of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency. The commission discussed a report on the Fifteenth Congress on the Socialist International held in November 1980.

It was decided at the session, chaired by LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, that the cooperation must be developed on the principles of independence, equality and independent road of social development, mutual respect, non-interference and responsibility of each party to own working class and people.

The commission also discussed the information about the international scientific conference held in Berlin in October last year. The commission confirmed the correctness of the LCY assessment concerning its character and the decision to refrain from participating in the conference.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS CROATIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD290100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 27 Jan 81

[Text] Porec, 27 Jan (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Marijan Kalanj and Mario Dragostino, president and secretary of the League of Communists conference of the community of Rijeka municipalities, visited Porec today. After meeting with members of the committees of the municipal League of Communists conference and leaders of sociopolitical and work organizations and of the municipal assembly, Dragosavac toured and the Zelene Lagune and Cervar-Portar tourist bases, and the wine cellar and olive grove being built with FAO funds. Last year more than 6.5 million overnight stays were registered in this famous tourist municipality, and the national per capita income exceeded $5,000. It is a great thing for our country, Dragosavac said, that Istria as a whole has attained great progress which is above the average for Croatia.

This confirms that the policy of our society, that is of the League of Communists, was correctly set out when we decided we must develop the underdeveloped while at the same time not halting the development of the more developed areas.

Speaking about the political and economic situation of our country and the topical tasks of the League of Communists, Dr Dragosavac pointed in particular to the continuous obligation to renew the ranks of communists, taking acount of the social and national composition of the membership. The basic organization of the League of Communists should not assume the tasks of others, but should be ideologically befitted to operate in accordance with its ideological role. If we work on an equal basis with others, and gather together the broadest possible circle of people in building society, Dr Dragosavac said, then we really show this is not simply proclaimed in our society; any tendency for some sort of multiparty system is therefore an anachronism. We stress this not only because it would not be in accordance with the nature of our means of production and with the other characteristics of society, but also because citizens resolve all problems in the direct democracy of society, Dragosavac said.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, PATRIOTISM IN GRUDE

LD281530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0941 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Grude, 28 Jan (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the presidium of the LCY Central Committee, at the beginning of his visit to some communes in Hercegovina stayed in Grude last night where he attended the enlarged session of the Grude League of Communists Municipal Committee. Branko Mikulic was briefed in detail about the characteristics, results and difficulties in the development of this commune which in terms of its development ranks 102d among the 109 municipalities in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Taking part in the discussion Branko Mikulic expressed his conviction that Bosnia-Hercegovina, which during the preceding 5-year period invested most resources and committed itself most on the development of the basic sectors of the economy and on the infrastructure, will have more opportunities during this plan period to take part in the faster development of all 14 clearly nondeveloped communes among which Grude is at the very bottom of the development scale. The most important thing now, in Mikulic's assessment, is that the least developed areas should have good programs of development and that works by work organization should be built in them which will ensure the revenue required for the independent development of these communes. In this context full attention must be paid also to agriculture in which respect Bosnia-Hercegovina has very serious ambitions and opportunities. One of the key questions of agricultural development is the association of farmers because, Mikulic warned, the problems in this area cannot be resolved in the conditions of the existence of nonorganized private producers.

Referring to the tasks of the League of Communists in encouraging development, Branko Mikulic expressed his conviction that the number of communists in a small nondeveloped commune such as Grude is not of prime importance; what is important is the substance and the method of their work, and the practice of work among work people and citizens.

Real results can be expected only if communists operate in daily action in basic organizations of associated labor, in local communities and in all other forms of links and activities of the working people and citizens and if by producing good arguments they influence the realization of the policy of the League of Communists. Communists must be among the people and must associate with them such as they are. Differences of views and convictions, for instance, religious conviction, should be no obstacle, Mikulic stressed. on all matters the people must be judged according to their attitude toward our sociopolitical system, patriotism, and toward the internal and foreign policy pursued by our country. It would be wrong, Mikulic said, if we gave even one moment's thought to the idea that communists and atheists alone are patriots, and that people with religious convictions cannot be.

Our historic experience has shown that both during the national liberation struggle and during all the stages of the development of socialist self-management both the atheists and those holding religious convictions participated on an equal footing. Here and there in the League of Communists there is still a sectarian attitude toward the people, Mikulic warned. Orthodox dogmatists are very much bothered if a communist meets a priest, if he visits him or if he associates with people who are religious. It goes particularly against the grain with these people if a member of the League of Communists accepts an invitation by friends and family members to attend their religious festivals. These are serious deformations in the way we think, Mikulic stressed, and against this the communists must vigorously fight.

Branko Mikulic also drew attention to the still (?present) practice in some communes where decisions are taken and business carried out in the forums of the League of Communists, instead of the activity being conducted in the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, the youth organization and in delegate assemblies. It suffices to look at the composition of the Socialist Alliance municipal conferences in many environments to see that an enormous majority of delegates is from the ranks of the communists. This is a good thing, Mikulic said, just as it would not have been a good thing if there were no communists there at all. It is far more important that nonparty people should become incorporated in the activity of the Socialist Alliance and in the delegate system, and that communists should work together with them.

In conclusion Branko Mikulic told his hosts that neither effort nor resources should be spared in maintaining regular and full contacts with our workers temporarily employed abroad. They must be given all the necessary information about the situation in their native village and in the country because to do so is of invaluable importance. The worst thing that can happen is when an individual, inadequately informed about the situation in our country, is misled by enemy propaganda. When this happens, Branko Mikulic said, we must ask ourselves what is the extent of our responsibility in this matter.

MIKULIC, GACIC VISIT FACTORIES, COLLECTIVES

LD290458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 28 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Mostar, 28 Jan (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Vaso Gacic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today visited the Dzemal Bijedic memorial house, which should open shortly. Mikulic and Gacic also visited the Soko aircraft industry workshops and the transmission works of the Soko organization of associated labor where they were briefed on production processes and on the prospects for the development of this collective.

Mikulic and Gacic also toured the building site of the Energoinvest aluminum factory, which will begin production this year. The representatives of this collective informed their guests about the difficulties in getting the necessary workers. At present the factory is short 150 skilled and 200 nonskilled workers.

CRITICIZED KRAGUJEVAC OFFICIALS RESIGN POSTS

AU281023 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 81 p 4

[S. Jankovic report]

[Summary] Kragujevac, 14 Jan--At a session of the communal committee of the League of Communists last night, members of the committee were informed that Dr Borivoje Petrovic, president of the communal assembly, and Dragisa Dragojlovic, president of the communal assembly executive council, submitted written resignations thus accepting the positions adopted at the session of the communal committee of the League of Communists of Serbia on 25 December.

The communal committee discussed and adopted an analysis of the phenomena, problems and behavior that the basic organizations of the League of Communists noted in the course of last year, gave a legal-political ruling and noted the directions of activities of the basic organizations, communists and other sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs.

The resignations of Dr Borivoje Petrovic and Dragisa Dragojlovic will help quickly settle relations. At a talk at the communal committee of the League of Communists, Petrovic and Dragojlovic expressed their readiness to make their full contribution to the action of the League of Communists to settle the situation.

At its session last night, the communal committee of the League of Communists "assessed the action of the League of Communists organization as a demonstration of the strength of the workers class and the League of Communists to energetically clear up in its ranks the weaknesses and causes that obstruct more rapid development of self-managing socialist relations. For this reason all basic organizations, once they have been informed of this analysis, will make their judgment about not only these phenomena, but also similar phenomena and problems in their circles and take measures. However, likewise, the communal committee pointed out that in this atmosphere there also were untrue commentaries and described them as malicious and socially damaging and that energetic measures are being taken against such phenomena and their proponents and that they are being called to political account."

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MODERNIZED

AU281833 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[A. Ostojic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan--The emphasis in developing transportation and communications in the next 5 years will be: reconstruction, maintenance, modernization and construction of major communications. A more rapid development of integral transportation and an increase in the effective functioning of transportation and traffic safety is also planned.

Railroad transportation will be of priority importance in the 5-year plan. Railroad use less energy and use it more economically, and energy is more expensive every day. Knowing that our trains are running slowly and irregularly, and that trains are short, it is clear that there is a great and serious task ahead to catch up with the increasingly more rapid development of railroads in the world, and with the increasingly greater needs in the country.

Greatest efforts will be concentrated on electrification, construction and preparation of certain sections of railroads for higher speeds and greater axle bearing capacity. In parallel, work will be carried out on increasing safety and transportation capability.

In 5 years time, the road network will be vitally changed from the current one. Construction work will be carried out along the entire route of the Brotherhood and Unity Superhighway, although it is too optimistic to believe that six lanes will connect Jesenice and Gevgelija by the end of 1985. Nonetheless, not much work will be left for the next 5-year period. The north-south superhighway will be built at the same pace. The remaining major road networks will be modernized as much as possible.

Maritime and river transportation have also not been forgotten. Ships with new transportation technology will be imported, and measures will be taken to increase the domestic fleet's share in transporting goods in foreign trade and transit.

It is planned to attach greater importance to air transportation in domestic transportation, foreign trade and tourism. This will be ensured by the purchase of new planes, modernization of the existing airports and construction of new airports.

The development of pipeline transportation will be primarily directed toward further construction and completing the network of oil pipelines and gas pipelines. The emphasis in developing the postal, telegraphic and telephone services will be on constructing major cable and radio relay systems of communications, and on developing communications for the needs of an integral information system.

Special attention will be devoted to developing all kinds of integral transportation. Transportation of goods "from door to door" is no longer the future but an indispensable need. This implies constructing numerous industrial and port railroad tracks, and terminals for reloading containers, and also organizing work that will meet the needs of such transportation and the economy in general.

SOCIAL PLAN TO RELY MORE ON DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS

AU281726 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 81 p 1

[E. Vecovska report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 Jan--"In the next 5 years, the removal of structural disharmonies in material production, primarily between raw material and processing capacities, will be a priority task. The implementation of this task will yield great results for the entire Yugoslav economy."

A high production of metals, nonmetallic minerals, building materials and basic chemical products is envisaged in that period. Thus, the pressure on imports will be reduced, the Yugoslav economy's stability will be increased and the economy's sensitivity to shocks evoked by disturbances on the world market will be reduced. This production orientation will call for large investments, prospecting for new ore deposits, new mining plants, and new ore and chemical processing plants. In the main, processing plants will not be built because a sufficient number of them were built when the imported raw materials and producer goods were cheaper.

The republics and provinces have obliged themselves, by an accord, to create the conditions in the next 5 years for developing ferrous metallurgy which will meet some 80 percent of Yugoslav needs. In the period up to 1985, the domestic market will need some 6.5 million tons of steel products. To meet this production no new rolling plants are needed.

Imported coking coal will be used economically and will be partially replaced by semicoke [polukoks] produced from domestic coal, while coking plants will be built solely to meet domestic needs.

Nonferrous metallurgy will be developed along the line of ferrous metallurgy: Mining capacities will be expanded and processing capacity will be coordinated. Large investments are envisaged for prospecting for new deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver.

It is planned to greatly develop the machine building industry and electrical engineering so that domestic production will satisfy at least two-thirds of the needs for equipment. Only equipment of a higher technological level than the domestic, which makes possible a maximum utilization of domestic raw materials and producer goods and serves a more rapid development of domestic equipment, will be imported.

The draft social plan for the next 5 years also envisages a high production of nonmetallic minerals and building materials. Priority in the development of the chemical industry will be given to a higher production of basic chemical products and pharmaceutical raw materials so as to reduce the country's dependence on imports. The share of basic products in the overall production of the chemical industry will be increased from 45 percent in 1980 to nearly 60 percent in 1985.